The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,856—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bomboy Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..	3½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-3

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

Domestic occurrences: each—two rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. SIRDHANA, 2,660 Tons, on THURSDAY, 24th June, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Carwar Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any other weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on TUESDAY, 29th June, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. CALCUTTA 863 Tons, on SATURDAY, 26th June, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on MONDAY, 28th June. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd June 1880. Agents.

AM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE
GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, and on the 1st
of each Month.
RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
...	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	.... Rs. 40	
...	220	220	 90	
...	380	240	 90	
...	500	340	 140	Without food.
...	500	340	 140	
...	500	340	 140	
...	500	340	 140	
...	320	260	 146	

Including Wine

...s, free of charge; Children not above ... Baggage will be delivered in LONDON ...GE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. ...age will be charged for at rates which can be ... the Agents.
NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st July, 1880.
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.
First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Joint Acting Agents, Rubattino S. N. Company.
No. 2, Hammum Street.
Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
VIA MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
WISTOWHALL.....	2700	400	T. Collin..	about 5th July.
EFFIE HALL.....	2700	400	W. Brand.	„ 21st July.
BRANKSOME HALL..	2100	700	R. Collin..	„ 6th Aug.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril..	„ 21st Aug.
TRENTHAM HALL ...	2100	300	Jas Shaw..	„ 6th Sept.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.
Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.
For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.
Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—
MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P.	Nominal.
S. S. BRITANNIA..	R Hutchison ...	3030	400	26th June.

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S. S. OLYMPIA	J. Craig	2050	424	14th July.
S. S. HISPANIA	.....	3300	400	28th July.
S. S. MACEDONIA..	James Laird ..	2272	400	To follow.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox.	2245	424	To follow.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.
Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs 600
„ „	Liverpool	„ 500
„ „	Marseilles and Genoa.....	„ 450
„ „	Naples	„ 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.
N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.
There are weekly sailings from either place.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS.

WEIGHING 80 lbs. Price Rs. 75. Can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficience, and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
General Agent at Bombay.
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels	Tons.	B.P.	Captains.	1880.
(s) INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard.....	29th June
— TREHERAN	2559	400	E. Stewart	3rd July.
(s) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	10th do.
— SURAT	3141	530	W. B. Breese	17th do.
(s) KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	31st do.
(s) DECCAN	34 9	550	W. B. Andrews.	7th Aug.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	14th do.
(s) LOMBARDY	2723	450	G. W. Hector	21st do.
— TANJORE	2263	457	G. Scrivener	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
PEKIN	3900	600	W. M. Robbie...	2nd July.
ROHILLA	3500	700	.....	16th „

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
PEKIN	3900	630	W. M. Robbie.....	2nd July.
KAISER-I-HIND from Galle	4023	700	R. Methven	
MALWA	2933	500	W. E. Thompson	11th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Masagon, at 3 p. m, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th June 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March 1880.

NOTICES.

WANTED, a GENTLEMAN as SECRETARY for the MURREE CLUB who will, *ex-officio*, be a member Term of agreement—3 years subject to 3 months' notice.
Salary Rs. 250, rising to Rs. 300 per mensem, at discretion of House Committee, with Board and Lodging at the Club during the season, and compensation at the rate of Rs. 100 per mensem whilst the Club is closed.
A Security of Rupees Ten Thousand is required, as also the highest references.
Preference will be given to a single man.
Applications received up to 30th June.
Apply, stating age, to

E. F. STBANACK,
Honorary Secretary, Special Committee.

Will be ready by the beginning of May.
Super royal 8vo. Price, Rs. 16.

INDEX to the enactments relating to India. Compiled, under the orders of the Government of India, by STEPHEN JACOB, B. C. S., to which are prefixed Chronological Tables of the Acts and Regulations of the Indian Legislature.
Office of Superintendent of Government Printing,
8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Captain DAVID VINT, Ordnance Department, should send in their claims to the undersigned on or before the 19th June, 1880, after which date no claim will be received.

F. W. SPRING, Major, R. A.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Bombay, 21st June 1880.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for the Tanna Local Fund Department, an OVERSEER well acquainted with Plan-drawing, Estimating, Masonry Work, and Road-making. Testimonials required. Salary Rs. 50, exclusive of travelling expenses.

W. B. MULOCK,
President, Local Fund Committee, Tanna,
Tanna, 19th June 1880.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL.
HOPE HALL ESTATE,
BOMBAY.

THE premises known for upwards of 30 years as the Hope Hall Hotel, Mazagon, have been put into thorough repair, newly furnished, the extensive grounds well laid out, and the management is entirely European. Terms, including all extras, Rs. 5 per day. Permanent Residents, Rs. 120 per month.
Detached Bungalows for Families or Invalids.

H. HAMILTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th May 1880.

Arriving at Hamilton's Hotel very ill, I met with much kindness and attention, which contributed in no small degree to my recovery. For cleanliness and comfort I have met with no hotel in India to be compared with it.

ROBERT MOODIE,
Surgeon I. M. S. (*Retired.*)

HELMETS AND SUN HATS.

OUR STOCK in this Department is REPLETE with EVERY WELL-KNOWN and APPROVED SHAPE in

Regulation Helmets.
Ellwood's
Patent Air Chamber
Felt Helmets.
The Mayo Helmet.
The MacLeod Helmet.
The Wolseley Helmet.
The Brown Shikar Hat.
The White Shikar Hat.
The White Melton Sun Hat.
The Drab Melton Sun Hat.
The Gentlemen's Terrai Hat.
The Ladies' Terrai Hats.
The Ladies' Felt Helmet.
The Ladies' Melton Sun Hat.
PITH HATS
in every variety of shape and thickness.
Every requisite necessary for fitting up.
MILITARY
and
POLITICAL HELMETS
or
COCKED HATS
always on hand.
FORAGE CAPS
made to any pattern or regulation.

ILLUSTRATIONS and PRICES sent free on application.

WATSON & COMPANY.
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
INDIAN COAL.

THE Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company is prepared to receive for submission to the Board of Directors of the Company in London, TENDERS for the supply of twelve thousand tons of INDIAN COAL suitable for use in Locomotive Engines.
The Tenders must state the name of the Collier from which the Coal tendered is to be obtained, and the price per ton for which it will be delivered into the Company's Locomotive yard at Royapooram, Madras, where it will be weighed.
The Coal must be thoroughly screened and must be delivered as above, clean, large and free from slack, sand or dust, at the rate from 1,000 to 1,500 tons per month, commencing from the month of January 1881 or thereabouts.
Persons tendering are requested not to send samples unless they are specially requested to do so after the tenders have been received.
Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and marked Tender for "Locomotive Coal," should be sent in on or before the 20th July 1880.
The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and no tender will be replied to until sufficient time has elapsed (say three weeks from the date of receipt) to admit of a reference being made to the Board of Directors in London by Telegraph and the receipt of their reply.

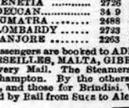
ARTHUR M. SAUNDERS,
Agent and Manager,
Agent and Manager's Office, Royapooram Terminus, Madras,
17th June 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
COMMENCING AT 9 P. M.
ADMISSION BY REFRESHMENT TICKET, Re. 1.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE S. S. RYDAL HALL, Capt. O. Lloyd, will sail on THURSDAY, the 24th inst. for LIVERPOOL from the Prince's Dock at half past one. Passengers are requested to be on board by 12 o'clock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd June 1880.

NOTICE.

N. J. P. WARNE begs to inform the Public that owing to the increasing demand for his services as PIANOFORTE TUNER, etc., he has decided to CLOSE his COMMISSION ROOMS in MEADOW STREET.
N. J. P. Warne can be seen by appointment at his business Agent's Establishment (Mr. V. Pretwell, Anglo American Stamp Agency). Marine Street, Bombay, to whom all Bills and Business communications should in future be addressed.
N.B.—For the convenience of his Patrons Mr. JAMES PEARSE has kindly consented to RECEIVE ORDERS for Mr. Warne's services at either of his Fort Establishments.

CALCUTTA RACES, 1880-81.
ON

THURSDAY,	the 23rd	December,	1880.
FRIDAY,	„ 24th	„	„
TUESDAY,	„ 28th	„	„
THURSDAY,	„ 30th	„	„
	and		
SATURDAY	the 1st	January,	1881.

OVER Rs. 14,000 given in added money, besides 7 Cups of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000.
Prospectuses sent post free on application to the
HONORARY SECRETARY,
Calcutta Races, Calcutta.

MADRAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of July, 1880, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, to confirm the following Resolutions passed in the meeting held on the 21st day of June 1880.
I. That the Madras Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the Provisions of the Indian Company's Act X. of 1866.
II. That Messrs. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna, Dorabjee Dinshaw Acenwalla, and Jehangeer Hormusjee be appointed Liquidators, and that their remuneration to be Rs. 100 each.
III. That the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to sell, assign, transfer, and make over unto a certain Limited Joint Stock Company intended shortly to be formed and registered in Bombay under the Provisions of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866 for the purpose of carrying on business of spinning and weaving and to be called "The Southern India Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited," having a capital of Rs. 5,00,000 divided into 1,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, the houses, land and premises and all the property, movable and immovable, and the business, goodwill, assets and effects, rights and credits of the said Madras Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, upon their receiving in consideration for such transfer 800 fully paid up shares of Rs. 500 each in the said Southern India Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, for the purpose of being distributed amongst the shareholders of the said Madras Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in portion to the shares held by such shareholders, i. e., so that they shall receive one share of the Southern India Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, for every share of the Madras Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, held by them.
That the aforesaid sale, assignment and transfer of the property of the said Madras Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, to the said Southern India Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be made by the Liquidators on condition that the said Southern India Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, covenant and undertake to perform and fulfil all the agreements, contracts and obligations, and to pay and to discharge all the just debts and liabilities of the said Madras Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, the said Southern India Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, taking over the said Madras Spinning and Weaving Company's business, and being entitled to the profits thereof, and liable for the debts incidental thereto as from the first day of July 1880.
IV. That the Liquidators be and they are hereby empowered to do all acts authorized and exercise all powers given to Liquidators by sections 174 and 176 of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866.
V. That every power which may be exercised by the Liquidators jointly may be exercised by a majority of the Liquidators who may for the time being be present in Bombay, and if only one Liquidator be present in Bombay, then by him alone.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 22nd June 1880.

KEILLER'S MARMALADE,
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash, 7 annas,
„ 2 lbs. do. 13 do.
Sole Agents,
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

TREACHER'S SEA SALTS,
FOR INLAND SEA BATHING.
Their Solution forms *an exact imitation of*
PURE NATURAL SEA WATER,
and will be found invaluable to residents of the Mofussil.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per 7 lb. box.....	Rs. 1-4	Re. 1-8

TROPICAL RAIN GAUGES,
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR COLLECTION OF HEAVY DOWNFALLS OF RAIN,
Complete with Copper Funnel, Receiver, Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, and plain and explicit Instructions for Use.
Cash Rs. 12-8 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

RECEIVED 3 letters. Replied 2. Been very ill. Quite well now. Can't meet yet. Going north. Cheer up darling. Write oftener. Address "Erinpura." Salubrious.

B. V. RIFLES.—C. COMPANY'S FAREWELL DINNER to Captain KEMP takes place THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock at the Bunder.

THIS EVENING a MATCH of 500 up will be played at the WAVERLEY BILLIARD ROOMS, commencing at 9 p. m. ADMISSION—FREE.

WANTED TO HIRE, a full-sized BILLIARD TABLE with fittings complete, must be in good order Address stating terms "PYRAMIDS," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LADIES.—MESDAMES MEDLEY ET CIE. having received a FIRST CLASS PLEATING MACHINE, now undertake to PLEAT FRILLS for Ladies, who have their Dresses made at home.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Billiard Table Manufacturers, have REMOVED to their new PREMISES at No. 18, Marine Street, opposite the Bonded Warehouse.

FOR SALE, GREY PONY, about 13-1, quite to ride and drive and believed sound, Rs. 100, Address "C.," care of *Bombay Gazette* office.

BROADWOOD and SON'S SQUARE PIANO in good order. a BARGAIN Rs. 150. Address "MUSIC," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MEDOC in LITRE and HALF LITRE BOTTLES, Rs. 16-8 per dozen qts. and Rs. 18-8 per two doz. pts. CUTLER, PALMER and Co., Bombay.

TRY BAPTY'S prepared (unsteinable) HORSE-CORN, COW and BULLOCK FOOD. May be had at the East India Flour Mills, or of J. PEARSE, Fort.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GRUYERE CHEESE, just imported, can be had at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street, Fort, and 23, Rampart Row.

THE BEST, PUREST AND
MOST WHOLESOME
NON-INTOXICATING DRINKS
MANUFACTURED IN INDIA.

CASH PRICE LIST.

TREACHER & Co.'s GINGER ALE, per doz. Re. 1-8.	TREACHER & Co.'s LIME-ADE, per doz. Re. 1-8.
TREACHER & Co.'s SODA WATER, per doz. as. 12.	TREACHER & Co.'s TONIC WATER, per doz. Re. 1.
TREACHER & Co.'s LEMONADE, per doz. Re. 1.	TREACHER & Co.'s GINGERADE, per doz. Re. 1.
TREACHER & Co.'s POTASH WATER, per doz. as. 12.	TREACHER & Co.'s AERATED WATER, per doz. as. 12.

&c. &c. &c. &c.
Bottles (returnable) charged Re. 2 per dozen extra.

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE, is highly aromatic and pleasingly pungent to the palate; the various ingredients of which it is composed are proportioned to a nicety, and the utmost care and cleanliness (*as with all our Aerated Waters*) are exercised in its production.
TREACHER'S LIME-ADE, is a delicious carbonated preparation of the Montserrat Lime Fruit Juice, an antiscorbutic, blood-purifying drink of superior character ranking as a companion to our much admired Ginger Ale. It is cooling and refreshing at all times, healthful and suited to the present season, and being of full citricity and flavour is palatable and agreeable both as a medicinal agent and as a beverage.
TREACHER'S SODA AND POTASH WATERS, are by the aid of steam power charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, and thereby rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.
TREACHER'S TONIC WATER, is unequalled for delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form.
TREACHER'S LEMONADE AND GINGERADE, are as flavoured waters celebrated for their freshness and delicious taste.
TREACHER'S AERATED WATER, is thoroughly impregnated with Carbonic Acid Gas, and being free from alkali, it is well adapted for admixture with Claret and Acid Wines. Alone it drinks sharper to the palate and with greater pungency than Soda Water.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.
MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND AERATED BEVERAGE BOTTLERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Dumpy Levels.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Levelling Staves.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Pocket Sextants.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Optical Squares.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Clinometers.	Do. Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers.
Spirit Levels.	T Squares.	Cartoon Papers.
Pocket Levels.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Pantographs.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Cases of Instruments.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper.
Pocket Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
Half Sets.	Drawing Boards	
Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.	Camel Hair Pencils.	Mahl Sticks.
Moist do. in pans.	Siborian do.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Slow drying do. in tubes.	Sable do.	Palette Knives.
Oil Colours in tubes.	Hog Hair Tools or Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.	Sable ditto.	Bristol Boards.
Moist ditto.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Oil Colour Boxes.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing Pencils.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
	Do. Millboards.	Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.
*** *All Articles advertised are kept in stock.*

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
RAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

MESSRS ASQUITH & LORD politely inform their numerous friends in Bombay and the Mofussil, they have received their stock of Waterproofs for the Coming Monsoon. All Garments have been made to their special Patterns, and an easy and comfortable fitting Garment, proof against wind or rain may safely be relied on if purchased at their WELL KNOWN Establishment.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Rs.	A
A really good and useful Coat for light showery Weather	12	8
Inverness Capes of Superior quality	23	0
Double Texture, the solution between two substances of hard wearing Cambric cannot stick when thrown down wet	28	0
The Double Texture Kensington Wrapper, made similar to an Ulster, the perfection of a Waterpoof Garment for wear on sea or on land	38	0
Regulation Overcoats, the best	40	0
Waterproof Caps	6	0
Do. Leggings	6	8
Waterproof Sheeting very good, per yard	6	8
Do. do. Double Texture, the very best	10	8

THE OVERLAND AND
TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FOR PRESENTATION.

WE have now on view a very large selection of articles in BRITISH OAK with Electro-Plated mounts, most suitable as presents to a

REGIMENTAL MESS
OR FOR
WEDDING PRESENTS.

BARRELS ON STAND, SALAD BOWLS WITH SERVERS,
One or three for Claret Cup, Brandy, Rs. 102.
Whisky and Gin, Rs. 58 and 145. Punch Bowls, Rs. 80 and 100.
CRUET STANDS AND BREAKFAST CRUETS,
Rs. 72, 66, 46, 32, 26 and 22.
BUTTER DISHES AND SARDINE BOXES,
Rs. 37 and 35.
BISCUIT BOXES AND ICE PAILS.
Rs. 50, 45, 38 and 26.
LOVING CUPS AND TANKARDS,
with 3 Handles, Rs. 63. Rs. 38 and 32.

PICKLE FRAMES	SALT CELLARS	TOAST RACKS.
Rs. 45 and 47.	in case of 4 and 6	Rs. 22.
ICE PITCHERS	Rs. 31, 33, 44.	TEA TRAYS AND
Rs. 58 and 80.	Silver Mounts	SALVERS.
	Rs. 90 and 135 cash.	Rs. 84, 45, 40, 36, 24.

SPIRIT CARRIAGES
on Wheels, Beautifully Engraved, Glass Decanter, two Tumblers, and place for two Soda Water Bottles,
Rs. 85,

KNIFE TRAYS	AND	TEA CADDIES.
Rs. 45		Rs. 63

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
Next Door to the National Bank.
June 23rd, 1880.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature
LEA & PERRINS,
which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

RIFLE SHOOTING EXTRAORDINARY.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY
OF
COLONEL IKE AUSTIN,
Assisted by
MRS. AUSTIN,
Who have achieved the most brilliant successes in London the principal Cities of the United States, and at Paris, Vienna Dresden, Berlin, Pesth, Hamburg, &c., &c., &c.
Will give an Exhibition of
FANCY RIFLE SHOOTING
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 23rd JUNE,
At 5-30 P.M.

At the Royal Aquarium, London, this marvellous shooting attracted the almost unprecedented run of 425 consecutive performances, and excited the incredulity of some of the foremost Rifle Shots of the World.
A good Band will be in attendance.
Carriages may be ordered for 6 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES.

	Rs.	a.
Orchestra Stalls	1	0
Boxes to hold four persons	4	0
All other parts of the House	0	8

A first class Mechanical Weaving Establishment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS requires an energetic AGENT for this city, who must be thoroughly acquainted with the market and have good connections among local buyers. Apply to LOUIS PFEIFER, GREIZ, GERMANY.

NUTTON'S SEEDS.

NOW AVAILABLE, choice selections of VEGETABLE SEEDS from this celebrated House: preserved in air-tight tin cases.

Small Case.....	Re.	4 4
Large „	„	17 0

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE PRIZE COCOA OF THE DAY
IS
DELACRE'S PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

MORE economical and of finer flavour than any other Cocoa extant.

In Tins ¼ lb. 12 As., ½ lb. Re. 1-8, 1 lb. Rs. 3.

AGENTS.
D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS,
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal 1873).

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, Furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES.

IN an agricultural country like India, general prosperity depends upon the amount and diffusion of the annual rain-fall. Every one should be familiar with the instrument by which data so important are ascertained, and be accustomed to use it.
D. S. K. & Co's RAIN GAUGE
Is very accurate, and made to hold up to 9 inches,
It consists of
Turned Brass-rimmed Funnel.
Japanned Cylinder with Inspection Slit.
Receiving Bottle.
Graduated Glass Measure.
Full directions for use.
Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SEASONABLE.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Seasickness, Boils, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood. To regard any imported nostrum as superior to it is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption extending daily,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 22.

REUTER'S telegrams of yesterday report a further advance of ¼ in Consols and ¼ in French Rentes, the quotations being now £98¼ and Fcs. 120¾ respectively.

The rates for Indian Government Securities continue to advance. Paper are now quoted at £80¾ and Fours-and-a-half £87¼.

Money at home apparently keeps very easy at 2¼ per cent. for the Bank rate, and in the open market bills are discountable at ¼ per cent. lower.

In the London General Produce markets Coffee was still quoted at 93s. per cwt. for Plantation and 62s. 6d. per cwt. for Good Ordinary Native Ceylon. Cocoanut Oil was unaltered at £32 10s. for Ceylon and £35 10s. per ton for Cochin. The market for Linseed was quiet and Rapeseed firm at unchanged quotations.

In Copper there is apparently some excitement, as Australian Tiles are quoted 30s. and Braziers 50s. per ton dearer, yesterday's rates being £73 and £69 per ton respectively. Yellow Metal has advanced 1d. per lb., and is now quoted at 6d. per lb. Hard Spelter is unchanged at £12 per ton.

In Manchester the market for Piece Goods yesterday was firm, and in Liverpool the Cotton market closed in favour of buyers at Saturday's rates. The day's sales were 7,000 bales, of which 700 bales were Surats.

The New York telegrams of yesterday quote Mid. Uplands unchanged at 12 cents per lb. Futures are a trifle lower, being quoted at 11·12 cents against 11·14 cents per lb. on Saturday. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date compare with those of the past two seasons as follows, viz.:—

	1880	1879	1878
Monday's Receipts.....	5,000	1,100	1,500
Three days' Receipts... ..	9,000	2,000	2,600
Total since 1st Sept	4,795,600	4,409,400	4,196,600

BAR SILVER in London yesterday was quoted at 52 11-16d. per oz., an advance of 1-16d per oz. from the previous day.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened here this morning at 1-32d. per Rupee advance on yesterday's rates, but before the close a decline to a singular extent was established. Throughout the day buyers of Bank Bills have been operating freely, whereas Mercantile Paper has been only offering in small quantities. From Calcutta, however, rates are quoted firm at 1s. 8¼d. per Rupee for Telegraphic Transfers and generally fully 1-16 per Rupee beyond our rates. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand.....			1s. 8 7-32d.	per Rs.
,,	3	months' sight...	1s. 8 11-32d.	,,
Credits	3	do.	...1s. 8¼d.	,,
Documents	3	do.	...1s. 8 17-32d.	,,
Francs	3	do.	...2·16¼	,,

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at 100 1-32 for demand drafts and Rs. 97 7-16 for 60 days' sight bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been firm with a good enquiry, at Rs. 96¾ for Fours and Rs. 104¾ for Fours-and-a-half per cent.

SHARES.—There has been a good demand in the market to-day, and prices are generally dearer. Bank of Bombays are up to Rs. 740. For Spinning and Weaving Shares there has been a good demand at an advance of Rs. 5 per share in Empress, Rs. 5 in Jewraj Balloo, Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petits, and Rs. 10 in Nationals. New Great Eastern and Sassoon Press Companies are firm at previous rates.

COTTON.—The slight improvement in the demand yesterday and on Saturday has quite broken down, and although dealers are willing to submit to a further decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, buyers have shown no inclination to operate, and the day's sales have been confined almost exclusively to some trifling purchases on the part of the local mills. The arrivals from up-country yesterday amounted to 3,600 bales, which makes a total for three days of 10,244 bales. To-day's quotations are:—

Good Oomras.....	Rs.	203	per candy F.P.
F. G. F.	,,	194	,,
Good Dhollerah	,,	204	,,
G. F. ,, ...	,,	188	,,
Good M. G. Broach	,,	235	,,
G. F. Compta	,,	188	,,

For LINSEED there is still good enquiry at Rs. 6-9 to Rs. 6-10 per cwt.

RAPESEED is in less enquiry, but the rate for Guzerat is maintained at Rs. 6-4 per cwt.

WHEAT is steady, notwithstanding large supplies at Rs. 32 per candy for White.

FREIGHTS.—There is no improvement to report in the general tone of the market which continues flat. The rate for Liverpool via Canal is still 32s. 6d. per ton and via Cape 35s. per ton. Continental rates are unchanged at 47s. 6d. per ton for Havre, 45s. per ton for Marseilles and Genoa and 60s. per ton for Trieste and Venice freight paid here at par.)

IMPORTS.—There is a fairly steady demand from the Bazaar for both Yarns and Goods at fully previous rates. Copper is firm and advancing. Owing to the arrival of two cargoes of Kerosine Oil the market is easier again, the current rate on the spot being Rs. 3-10 per case.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	27,000	500	50	4 p.ct.	740
Bank of Bengal.....	40,000	500	all	8 do	754
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	8 do	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	10	all	3 do	130
Chart'd Bk. I. & C.....	40,000	20	all	6 do	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	281	all	8 do	400
National Bank of India.	27,500	125	5	do	142
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	280

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	90	990
Albert Mills	4 0	2,000	1,700	40	205
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Co	30,000	100	100	¾	67
Allred Manufacturing Co.	2,000	500	500	15	505
Alliance Spinning	60	2,500	all	65 p.c	1,750
Bhowanagar Mills	80	2,000	2,000	100	200
Bombay United.....	90	1,000	1,000	25	940
Central India S. W. & M. Co.....	2,500	500	5	30	680
Coorla Mills	80	1,000	1,000	20	705
D. spinning	8,000	2,000	all	35	2825
Empress S. and W. Co...	1,500	500	...	...	490
Golam BabaSpinningCo.	1,000	500	400	20	510
Hindustan	871	1,000	1,000	4	1,045
Hyderabad Spinning Co.	720	1,000	1,000	...	515
Jaffer Ali Spinning Co...	600	500	500	50	675
Jewr a Balloo.....	1,200	1,000	1,000	40 p. a.	980
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,000
Khatao Mackanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	735
Madras	250	1,250	250	20	300
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	70 p. a	1,350
Monockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,220
Muzagon Spinning Co..	2,000	500	500	35	105
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	1,130
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	40	880
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20 p. a.	980
Oriental	4,000	625	625	...	600
Prince of Wales Spinning Co	1,500	500	500	...	110
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	1,000	30	710
Shahapore Mills.....	500	1,000	1,000	30	945
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	75	880
Victoria Mills.....	450	1,000	1,000	50½	660

* P.T. Bonds.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton.....	150	5,000	2,850	50	900
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	all	12 p.ct	425
Albert Press Co., Kurmbee	200	2,000	1,100	12½	1,150
Apollo Press Co., (small shares)	750	2,400	2,300	32	350
Bellary	625	1,000	1000	20 p. a	475
Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.....	600	500	all	50	455
New Indian Press	1,000	250	3:0	14	125
Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	32
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,880	1,880	40	560
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co	600	250	all	15	200
East India Press Co...	700	1,000	1,000	100	1,000
Fort Press Co	180	2,500	2,500	5	1325
French Press Co.....	200	500	all	60	445
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	8	500
Mofussil Co.....	3,125	400	400	3	250
Prince of W. Press	120	....	1,400	7	200
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,200	750	12	1,220
Sassoon Press Co.....	350	500	500	25	350
Volkart's Press Co. ...	450	1,000	all	50	635

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	218-5-0	5 p. ct	310
Do New £4 shares...	..	£20	139-15-0	do	26
Ditto ...	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto ...	..	£20	21-13-1	do	22
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New £15 Shares...	..	£15	196-5-15	do	205

LAND COMPANIES.

New Jolaba Co.....	4,000	3,000	2,925	15	1,090
Prata Land	7,500	150	150	100	34
Simlajee Land, &c	1,750	2,000	2,000	.....	365
Fort Canning Co.....	6,000	1,400	1,400	12	210

P. T. Bonds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	80	685
Bombay Ice Manufactory & Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	10p.ct.	125
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	15 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	36	385
Mechanic Buildings Co.....	4,000	50	50	8 p.ct.	18
Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co. ..	5,000	200	50	..	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	2,000	1000	1,000	65	925
Treacher & Co	2,00	500	all	7½	725
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	10	125

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Loraine, 1,232 tons, Captain H. McCanley, sailed yesterday for Amsterdam with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Coconada, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 125 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Calcutta, 549 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Kurrachee (19th June) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Hill, Mr. Roberts, Mr. B. Gollan, and 15 deck. The same Company's steamer Sindia, 2,040 tons, Captain J. Stone, also arrived in harbour on the same day from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Surat, 1,954 tons Captain W. E. Breeze, which arrived in harbour on the 21st inst. from Venice (28th May), brought the English Mail and the following cargo :—397 packages piece goods, 10 bales twist, 6 cases cochineal, 1 case saffron, 20 cases provisions, 17 cases colors, 261 tons coals, 11 cases thread, 70 casks beer, 71 packages papers, 43 cases glass beads, 18 cases glass ware, 3 cases boots, 3 cases mastic, 54 packages skulgurra, 17 packages medicine, 144 boxes silver, 1 box gold coins, 6 boxes specie, 61 packages sharkfins, 2 bundles ivory, 11 packages wax, 16 packages gum, and many others packages merchandize.

THE Hall Line steamer Wiatow Hall, 1,729 tons Captain T. Collin, arrived in harbour on the 21st inst. from Liverpool (27th May) with following passengers :— Mr. C. Shaw, Mr. T. H. Blackwell, Mrs. Dunlop and child, and five ayas. She brought the following cargo :—75 cases copper, 3,599 ingots copper, 1,439 packages piece goods, 53 bundles and 1,984 bars iron, 12 cases umbrellas, 50 cases brass, 51 bales twist, 77 cases wine, 1,800 bundles iron hoops, 465 cases tin plates, 604 cases soap, 12 packages corks, 32 packages color and paints, 9 packages earthen ware, 12 packages papers, 20 cases stout, 200 casks lead, 18 cases salammoniac, 25 barrels sulphur, 29 cases slates and 350 tons coals.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
,, 21	Wiatow Hall (s).....	Collin.....	Liverpool, May 27.
	Calcutta (s)	Smith.....	Kurrachee, June 19.
	Scindia(s)	Stone	Calcutta, June 8.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
22	Exporter	Keser.....	Rotterdam.
	Coromanda (s)	orris	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Loraine (s)	McCauley ...	Amsterdam.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Geelong, to China.
Steamer Petriana, to Marseilles.
Ship Cartvale, to Falmouth.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June.
19 Rajpootana (s)..... ..... Rangoon and N Ports.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April. 18 Dagmar, I G ss, Ensor, from Berberah.
May. 29 Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
29 Sea Gull, H M ss, Heron, from Zeilla.
June. 1 Frolic, H M ss. Rickman, from Singapore.
1 Italia, ss, Knox, from Bombay.
8 Anatolia, ss, Green, from Akyab.
8 Ravenna. ss, Lee, from London.
8 Cit of Carthage, ss, Jack, from Calcutta.
9 Hudson, ss, Nesbett, from Bombay.
9 Scots Grey, ss, Bruce, from Bombay.
8 Duke of Buccleuch, ss, Russell.
9 Arcadia, ss, Burke, from London.
9 Saxon Monarch, ss, Cobbett, from Akyab.
9 Corsica, ss, Shacott, from Bombay.
9 Tamega, P G Boat, Carvalho, from Lisbon.
9 Singapore, ss, Merrello, from Genova.
9 Finisterre, F T Ship, Augeydupresse, from Toulon.
9 Flamingo, ss, Ferguson, from Akyab.
10 Thessalia, ss, Tomson, from Bombay.
10 India, ss, Brizolesi, from Bombay.
10 Assyria, ss, D Smidt, from Zanzibar.
10 Hornet, H M ss, Eaton, from China.
10 Aurora, ss, Bogevich, from Bombay.
10 Columbian, ss, Tal win, from Bombay.
10 Travancore, ss, Harrison, from Bombay.
10 Djemnah, ss, Hermandy, from Marseilles.
11 Lamoth Piquet F G Boat, from New Caledonia.
11 Cicero, ss, Headley, from Bombay.
11 La Rose, ss, Arsenee, from Manilla.
11 Dotterel, ss, Rolfe, from Cardiff.
11 Fernwood, ss, Lough on, from Bombay.
12 Merkara, ss, Ballantine, from London.
13 Averon, F T Ship, Mandin , from Saigon.
13 Bokhara, ss, Webber, from Calcutta.
13 Patna, ss, Avern, from Kurrachee.
13 Lombardy, ss, Hector from Bombay.
13 Stanton, H M ss, Tracy, from Trincomali,
14 Eldorado, ss, Kerr, from Calcutta.
14 Emile Eloise, ss, Bonet, from Sea.
15 Agnes, ss, Irvine, from Cardiff.
15 Escuriel, ss, Adair, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

June. 8 Frolic, H M ss, Rickman, to England.
8 Italia, ss, Knox, to Liverpool.
8 Ravenna, ss, Lee, to Bombay.
8 City of Carthage, ss, Jack, from London.
8 Hudson, ss, Nesbett, to Calais, put out.
8 Amoolia, s, Green, to P rt Said F O.
9 Scots Grey ss, Bruce, to Geo oa.
9 Duke of Buccleuch, ss, Russell, to London.
9 Singapore, ss, Merrello, to Bom ay.
10 Saxon Monarch, ss, Cobbett, to Genoa.
10 Flamingo ss, Ferguson, to Port said F O.
10 Thessalia, ss, Thomson, to Liverpool.
10 India, ss, Brizolesi, to Genoa.
10 Aurora, ss, Bogevich, to Odessa.
11 Corsica, ss, Shacott, to Marseilles.
11 Cicero, ss, Headley, to Naples.
11 Lamoth ss, Arsenee, to Liverpool.
11 Dotterel, ss, Rolfe, to Marseilles.
12 Arcott, ss, Burke, to Kurrachee.
12 Djemnah, ss, Hermandy, to Shanghai.
12 Lamoth Piquet, F G Boat, to Toulon.
12 Fernwood, ss, Leighton, to London.
13 Dupleix, ss, Such, to Mauritius.
13 Merkara, ss, Ballantine, to Calcutta.
13 Averon, F T Ship, Mandine, to Toulon.
13 Bokhara, ss, Webber, to London.
13 Lombardy ss, Hector, to Venice.
14 Tamega, P G Boat, Carvalho, to Macao.
14 Finistere F T ship, Augeydupresse, to Australia.
14 Travancore, ss, Harrison, to Calais.
15 Patna ss, Avern, to London.
15 Eldorado, ss, Kerr, to London.
15 Escuriel, ss, Adair, to Venice.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Dagmar, I G, ss, Ensor, from Berberah.
Sea Gull, H M, ss, Heron, from Zeilla.
Assyria, ss, D'Smidt, from Zanzibar.
Hornet, H M ss, Eaton, from China.
Columbian, ss, Tal win, from Bombay.
Stanton, H M ss, Tracy, from Trincomali.
Emile Eloise, ss, Bonet, from Sea.
Agnes, ss, Irvine, from Cardiff.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 22.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—2 cases cotton ball thread Bhoyemeya Ebremjee.
Britannia s—20 cases yellow metal sheets Lang, Moir and Co
10 cases clocks Goolabdas Fuckerbhoy, 1 case soap Hassam Ahmed.
Sidonian s—50 kegs round lead ore Hosrallal Jumnadass and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Vortigern s—50 cases port C H B Forbes and Co.
Normandy s—6 casks ink Essoffally Sumsoodin, 16 crates earthenware Dhunjee Jairaz, 6 crates earthenware Somnar Bhimjee, 25 drums turpentine Tyabally Moolla Takhan, 90 drums linseed oil Jewabhoy Heptoola.
Ravenna s—10 cases port Cutler, Palmer and Co, 5 cases confectionary, 6 cases medicine of sorts Shroffally Heptoola.
Cohanin s—40 cases safety fuse M M Mody and Co, 4 cases glass Group F Mesquil and Co, 26 cases cologne water Cowasjee Brothers, 12 cases varnish Benn Ashby and Co, 42 cases port and 86 cases port Cutler, Palmer and Co, 20 kegs red and yellow ochre Ezekiel Ebenm Kirwe, 59 packages paper and envelops and 3 cases drawing papers J Cruddas and Co, 4.6 boxes candles C Macdonald and Co.

FROM GENOA.

India s—2 puncheons brandy M B Setna.
Singapore s—18 bales printing paper Abdoollaly M Sharufally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olthona s—1500 cwts myrabolams Rutonsee Mooljee, 249 cwts coir yarn Canjee Motichund, 71 bales cotton Pelly and Co.
Rydal Hall s—634 cwts linseed cake Thom H Moore and Co, 990 cwts wheat Lang Moir and Co, 19 bales wool Nurses Khuttow 8 bales cotton Govindjee Madhowjee, 50 bales cotton Dwarkadass Bhimjee and Co, 100 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co, 81 cwts coir yarn Trecomdass Lowjee, 23 bales wool Govindjee Tullakchund.

FOR LONDON.

Mary L Stone—750 bales cotton A Blaschech and Co, 47 cwts dry ginger and 5 bales hides Allarakhia Sasoon.
Indus s—34 bales skins, 4 gr o oks wine, 177 packages mother of pearl shells and 2,632 bags sugar P and O S N Co, 4 bales carpets David Sassoon and Co, 9 bales carpets James Madden and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

George Gilroy—200 bales cotton Goddum and Co, 50 bales cotton P Sanquet and Co.
Rydal Hall s—50 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Teheran s—170 bales cotton and 439 bags coffee P and O S N Co.
Singapore s—930 bales cotton and 2,00 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers, 1 box Europe saffron, A C Dady and Co.
Britannia s— 11 packets rice M Mackenzie and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Teheran s—100 bales cotton and 34 bales skins P and O S N Co, 100 bales cotton John Marshall.

FOR VENICE.

Teheran s—88 bales cotton and 9 bales skins P and O S N Co, 100 bales cotton John Marshall.

FOR ODESSA.

Rydal Hall s—50 bales cotton Sigg Sulzer and Co.

FOR THE CONTINENT.

Arago s—15,000 cwts linseed Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Britannia s—5 cwts cloves, 2 cwts sandalwood dust, 12 cwts patch leaves, 2 cwts dry rose flowers, 24 cwts almonds, 4 packages hemp twine and gunnybags and 3 cwts kaifull E L Moolchund.
Rydal Hall s—133 cases ghee, 5 cwts cloves 2 cwts sandalwood, 2 cwts patch leaves, 2 cwts dry race flower, 24 cwts almonds, 3 cwts kaifoul and 4 packages hemp twine and gunny bags E L Moolchund.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—700 cwts castorseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Cartvell—8,035 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Britannia s—48 cwts coffee E L Moolchund, 85 cwts coffee and 23¾ cwts sandalwood H Abdastar H Talub, 15 cwts sandalwood, 125 cwts coffee, 5 cwts sadarjan, 1 cwts he s, 10 cwts gall and 10 cwts kuloonjen Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Sirdhana s—365 bales cotton Ramjeedass Luckmidass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—476 bales cotton P and O S N Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 21.

Fraser, Col, Staff Corps, from leave from England.
Rivett-Carnac, Bt Major, 11th Hussars, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 20.

Campbell, Lieut and Adjt, 78th Foot, from leave, to Poona.

JUNE 22.

Mure-Martin, Captain, 12th Lancers, from leave, to Secundrabad.
Fraser, Col, Staff Corps, from leave, to Hydrabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 19.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J W A McNair, Asst Examiner, is, on return from privilege leave, posted to the Office of the Examiner, P W Accounts Bombay.
Mr F M Woodroffe, Asst Examiner (temporary rank), is, on return from privilege leave, posted to the Office of the Auditor-Genl Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.

Mr A C Lees-month, Offg Ex Engr, made over, and Mr W B Harington, Ex Engr, received, charge of the Dalhousie Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 1st June 1880, from which date the former Officer has been posted to the office of the Supdg Engr, Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr S DeBrath, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, passed the professional examination prescribed in P W Dept Code, Chapter II, Section 1, paragraphs 16th to 18, on 2nd May 1880.

With reference to P W D Notification No 30, dated the 9th Jan 1880, constituting certain Sections on the Kandahar Railway, the following Divisions are formed in the Harnai Section :—

Nari Division, Nari Head-quarters ; Sharigh, Sharigh hd. qr., and Gwal, Quetta hd. qrs.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of the continually increasing sale of Mr. MENIST'S CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERY ONE.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY,

REGISTERED Proprietors of the "LUCULENT" and BIFOCAL SPECTACLES.

For the convenience of those who are unable to visit us we have published a copyrighted system of "Test Types" for self-fitting, which we will forward free on application.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent : EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SIMPSON—May 28th, at Glasgow, the wife of Wm. Simpson, Byculla, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SCANNELL—DAUCER—April 13th, at St. Mary Abbott's Church, Kensington, by the Rev. W. Haigh, Henry Scannell, District Superintendent of Police, Surat, to Mary Dalrymple, younger daughter of the late Major George Dancer, Madras Horse Artillery.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1880.

GREECE is arming her population and increasing her army. The Turkish Ambassador at Berlin has declared, evidently for the information of the Conference sitting in that capital, that Turkey is ready to make great sacrifices to maintain peace, but that she will resist the proposals of France, which "exaggerate the Greek demand" relating to the demarcation of the frontier. The Greek demand is that Jannina Previsa and a large district in the plains of Thessaly should be given over to her. If France "exaggerates" this demand, the Turk may be excused for threatening resistance. But it would appear that whatever the demand of France may be, a writer in the *Temps* affirms that Mr. Goschen has pledged himself to support it, and the Paris correspondent of the *Times* repeats this assertion with the remark that it is made by one who states that he has access to good sources of information. The Berlin Conference decided in the early days of its sitting to send a Commission to study the frontier question on the spot. It is doubtless with a view of stimulating the members of this Commission that the Greeks have decided to arm in order to show that they are quite ready to disturb that peace for which all parties profess to be so anxious, if their claims be not fully satisfied. The Greek question is in some respects the chief of those with which the Conference has to deal. Greece is a larger and a more important State than Montenegro, and the Congress of Berlin decreed that it should have an increase of territory at the expense of Turkey, as a reward apparently for its forbearance in not trying to help itself during the progress of the war between Turkey and Russia. Montenegro, which showed commendable promptitude in declaring war even before the rupture between the Sultan and the Czar, was granted an augmentation of territory at the expense of Turkey as a reward for its display of martial energy and public spirit. The territory to be handed over was specified in protocols, and if it had not been in the actual occupation of a turbulent population of Albanians who have a way of fighting for their own hand, it would have been given over to the Prince of Montenegro long since. But the Mussulmans, to whom the ceded districts belonged, pointed out that there were material and moral difficulties in the way of the transfer of their allegiance, and they obligingly suggested that certain other districts inhabited by Albanian Roman Catholics should be given up to the Montenegrins in-tead. This appeared to be a reasonable suggestion, and the Porte and the Great Powers acquiesced to the substitution. But, as we all know, the immediate result of the new arrangement was that the Christian mountaineers joined the Albanian League, the country was declared independent of the Sultan, and the Montenegrins are still asking Europe to give them the districts which are theirs by the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin. That is the second difficulty which the "European concert" has to get over.

In the case of Greece, France, and possibly England, will, no doubt, be disposed to take decisive measures, at all events on paper, to see the demands of the Greeks properly responded to by the Porte. But Russia is by no means equally anxious to effect the aggrandisement of the Hellenic kingdom, and place it in a position to weigh upon the development of the Sclavonic principalities which it is the obvious policy of the Northern Empire to encourage in the Balkan peninsula. Indeed, the partisans of the Greeks in Western Europe do not conceal the fact that in strengthening Greece their real hope is that the aggrandised kingdom may counterbalance the Sclavonic influence in the peninsula and prove a thorn in the side of the Panslavists. Russia, so far from going out of her way to help the Greeks in this matter, will very persistently, though very quietly, counteract the efforts of the diplomacy of the Western Powers on their behalf, and she will find the task the more easy because the Porte will naturally resort to every measure short of war to escape the necessity of ceding such a fortress as Jannina—which is, by the way, in no sense Greek—and a slice of territory which would only whet the Hellenic appetite for more. And if Russia has a direct interest in opposing or retarding the proposed sweeping rectification of frontier on the side of Greece, it is not clear that Austria has anything to gain by helping that State to block the way to Salonica. Austro-Hungary will not take an active, or at all events, a decisive part in rending a large part of Epirus and Thessaly from the Turkish Dominions. That nothing short of very active and decisive measures indeed, will suffice for the purpose, becomes evident when we consider that the territory in question either forms part of Albania, or is inhabited mainly by Albanians, as is, indeed, a considerable portion of the open country of the Greek kingdom itself. The Turks would only have to remain ostensibly passive to involve the Greek Government in a struggle quite beyond its own strength if it be ill-advised enough to send its forces beyond the frontiers to seize the territory which it demands with so much confidence. The Albanians would be more than a match for the Greeks if the latter be not supported by external allies. And who are those allies likely to be? Not the Russians; not the Austrians; certainly not the Italians, who for reasons of their own are stimulating the Albanian desire for independence. Possibly the French, perhaps even the English, might help the Greeks; but it is a question whether either of the Western Powers or both combined will at the last moment enter into a war necessitating great efforts and great sacrifices merely to procure some additions to the territories of the Hellenic kingdom, for even if the Sick Man be moribund, he can put his back to the wall and fight, and if he were reasonably sure of the secret goodwill of Russia and Austria, he would just as soon fight the Western Powers and take the chances of the issue, as he fought Russia so recently, contrary to the general expectation.

And if the Greek question is not likely to be pushed to a conclusion by more than one, or at most two, of the Great Powers acting together, while the rest look jealously on ready to interfere if the opportunity should offer, the Montenegrin question is in still worse case. There are three Powers directly interested in the fortunes of the principality of the Black Mountain. Austria is most closely interested. The ambition of Italy is concerned not to allow Austria to get a footing on the south eastern shores of the Adriatic. Russia has, of course, her reputation to keep up as the Protector General of Slavonic principalities everywhere, but beyond this she has no precise interest in taking up arms to see Prince Nikita righted. Austria has too vivid a recollection of the sacrifices found indispensable in crushing the resistance of the Bosnians, when occupying their country as the mandatory of Europe, to undertake lightly the task of crushing that of the Albanians merely to give Montenegro—which she secretly regards as a nest of turbulent and ill-conditioned barbarians—access to the sea and the means of importing arms and ammunition *ad libitum*. Even were diplomatic considerations, and a desire to oblige Europe once more, and see what could be made out of the operation by the way, to set her in motion, it is quite certain that Italy would find means to nourish the resistance which the fierce Albanians would be sure to offer. The Italian Government has acquired a considerable degree of influence amongst the Christian Albanians, though events which would have seemed *a priori* calculated to make the Italian kingdom abhorred by the ardent Catholics of the Albanian mountains. When the Italian monasteries were suppressed, and the monks sent forth upon the world with pensions averaging five sous per diem, a goodly number of the fathers found refuge in Albania where they were received as martyrs of the faith. They naturally acquired considerable influence amongst the rude mountaineers. As time went on, they forgot that they were the victims of an anti-Christian Government and remembered that they were Italians. When they needed protection they applied to the Italian Government for it and found it promptly accorded. In the result they placed their influence, social and political, at the service of the Government which had ruthlessly sent them adrift, and now the Italians look upon Albania almost as lovingly as if it formed part of unredeemed Italy. The Government of King Humbert would not stand impassively by if the Austrians ventured to meddle with Albanian independence on any plea of seeing justice done to the Montenegrins. Russia would only interfere actively if she desired a *casus belli* against the Porte. But just at present she desires nothing of the kind; her diplomacy at Constantinople will be rather directed to impressing upon the Sultan and his ministers that safety can only be found in a complete understanding with herself. The Sultan knows that he has that perilous resource open to him in the last resort, and that is one source of the marvellous obstinacy—or firmness if the word is preferred—which His Imperial Majesty exhibits in the face of the European concert. The Berlin Conference excluded the representatives of the Sultan. His Majesty replies that as his representatives are excluded from the Conference, he will be unable to take any note of its recommendations. There is something almost sublime in this haughty and defiant attitude in the face of Europe, when the treasury is empty, the soldiers without pay, and almost without food, and whole provinces either proclaiming their independence or intriguing to procure it through the machinations of the foreigner. Of course the secret of the Ottoman insolence is that it is perfectly well understood at Constantinople, that however imposing the European concert may appear, the differences which stand in the way of effective action are practically insurmountable. As a correspondent of the *Times*, writing from the Turkish capital, says, the Porte no more minds a collective vote from Powers which it knows cannot possibly agree to common action than it would mind an eighty tonnan made of tin and loaded with flour. The Gladstone Government has succeeded in getting all the Great Powers together to consider what Turkey ought to do to satisfy her neighbours, but unless the Powers agree to go to war to enforce their advice the whole scheme must prove as abortive as did that of the Constantinople Conference. Without war this brilliant and original device must end in a dead lock; with a war we shall have the whole East in a blaze, and all in the interest of peace.

THERE is a story told of the famous Lord Mansfield, that once having a great number of cases to try, he gave out to the Bar that he should sit in court on Good Friday. Everyone remonstrated and Sergeant Davy clinched the matter by saying, "My Lord, there has been no precedent since Pontius Pilate." Now people in India are very great sticklers for precedent, and military people in high places particularly so. It can be nothing but a want of precedent, and a dread of any innovation that make the authorities dress the Bombay army in that wonderful way which so astonishes a man when he first sees a regiment of Bombay native infantry. Now that we have as Governor one who has actually served in the army, may we not hope

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE ATTACK ON COLONEL NORMAN'S PARTY.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

KABUL, JUNE 22.

The attack made by Maidans upon Colonel Norman's reconnoitring party near Kotal-i-Takht on the 20th was easily repulsed on the arrival of reinforcements, which were at once despatched by General Gough.

COLLECTING OF MEN.

Although doubtless considerable number of men are collected together in different districts, at present their strength has been greatly over-estimated by our spies, and it is believed that the disinclination of people in many places to join in hostilities will lead to large numbers leaving for their homes.

THE GATHERING IN MAIDAN.

Already we hear that the Maidan gathering has considerably decreased. The chiefs of Kohdaman have again declared their intention of remaining quiet, and the fact that supplies have been coming in lately from Baba Khush Kar proves that efforts to close the road have been unavailing. Yesterday in consequence of a report that Kala Hajee was occupied by Mir Batcha's men, a cavalry patrol of the Guides Corps was sent out. This patrol proceeded as far as Zimma Kotal, north of Kala Hajee, and found that the Kotal has been occupied by a small party of Ut Khel robbers which retired on the advance of the patrol. Several men were found there who had been stripped and plundered by the robbers..

INSUFFICIENCY OF SUPPLIES.

It is probable that the 3rd Division now at Charasia will proceed before long to Zahidabad, there being an insufficiency of supplies in the Charasia Valley. Supplies are in reality somewhat scarce in Kabul.

ABDUL RAHMAN.

Native reports say Abdul Rahman is still at Khingan, but that he has sent messengers [illegible] letters and instructions to Kohistan.

LOOT OF MAIL BAGS.

[illegible]ail bags of the English mails have been looted by robbers near Latabund. The men in charge ran away. It is probable they will be recovered.

The weather has become much hotter. Fever is on the increase in Kabul, but the troops of the 3rd Division are in good health.

ATTACK ON A RECONNOITRING PARTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 22.

A squadron of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry and six companies of Infantry were sent out on the 20th to reconnoitre. They came across a body of about 300 tribesmen over the Safed Khak Kotal. The enemy fired upon the Cavalry, wounding one sowar, but on our Infantry coming up they fled. On reaching Rustom Kheyl the reconnoitring party found all the villages deserted.

SIR ANDREW CLARKE.

Sir Andrew Clarke has left Simla on his way back to England. The term of his appointment as member of Council for Public Works expired this month.

THE SKIRMISH AT SAFED KHAK.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

June 21.—General Gough heliographs [illegible] Norman left three companies at [illegible]ook three on to Safed Khak. [illegible].m. yesterday he sent a small [illegible]y under Lieutenant Lumsden [illegible] Kotal-i-Khat, which was at- [illegible] by 200 mounted men and 1,000 [illegible]quet retired and one sowar was [illegible]nded. A small party from [illegible]nd Rustom Kheyl deserted [illegible]. with a reinforcement drove [illegible]way and the troops reached camp [illegible].m.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

PARLIAMENTARY REPAYMENT OF INDIAN LOAN.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

In the House of Commons last night, the Premier said, in reply to a question, that the repayment of this year's quota of the Indian Loan would be considered when the Financial Statement of the Indian Government is received. Remission of the amount, Mr. Gladstone said, would require the passing of an Act of Parliament to sanction it.

ABDUL RAHMAN.

The Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, said, that he had no reason to believe that Abdul Rahman was marching to Kabul accompanied by Russian officials.

MR. E. BARING APPOINTED FINANCIAL SECRETARY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

CAIRO, JUNE 22.

Mr. Evelyn Baring, British Controller General, Egyptian Finances, has been appointed Financial Secretary to the Government of India.

Mr. Aucland Colvin succeeds Mr. Baring in Egypt.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

PARIS, JUNE 21.

The Chamber of Deputies passed the Amnesty Bill after a powerful speech made by M. Gambetta.

REVOLUTION AT BUENOS AYRES.

NEW YORK, JUNE 22.

A revolution has broken out at Buenos Ayres; the city is besieged, and the port blockaded.

THE FRENCH POLITICAL AMNESTY BILL.

PARIS, JUNE 21.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed the Ministerial Bill granting plenary amnesty to political offenders.

THE AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC LEADER.

NEW YORK, JUNE 21.

Mr. Tilden has resigned the leadership of the Democratic party.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, JUNE 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Eldorado, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s S. S. Pekin, with the outward English Mails of the 11th inst., left here at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed in favor of buyers. Sarats unchanged.

The London Cotton market closed quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ per cent. do.	87½
3 per cent. Consols for account	98⅜
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	120½
Bar Silver	52 11-16

Arrivals—Volkyrien and Pako.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JUNE 22, 8-30 a.m.

Mail steamer Hydaspes from Bombay arrived.

GALLE, JUNE 22, 12-50 p.m.

Mail steamer Ravenna from Bombay arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS—JUNE 22.

CANNANORE, 4-35 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind N W. Fall of rain 18 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather dark, gloomy; wind W. 3; thermometer 80·5; barometer 29·850. Fall of rain 51 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-25 p.m.—Weather cloudy, passing showers; wind E.N.E., N.W.; thermometer 77; barometer 29·9, Fall of rain 60 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-50 p.m.—Weather fair; wind S. E.; thermometer 88; barometer 29·80.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 80. Fall of rain 30 cents.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Byculla. In.	Cts.
Previously registered..	4	45	4	50	3	96
21 Monday	0	1	....		.....	
22 Tuesday	...		0	30	0	35
Total	4	46	4	80	4	31

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE Town Council resolved yesterday to embellish the Municipal Hall with new furniture costing in the aggregate Rs. 2,800. The new tables, chairs, presses, and punkhas are to be all of uniform design suitable for a Corporation Hall. At the cost of the landlord, additions and alterations, including the decoration of the hall, are being carried out at an outlay of Rs. 5,000. To complete this work and to render the room worthy the *Urbs Prima in Indis*, the furnishing asked for was considered absolutely necessary; and it was asked for with the assurance of the Municipal Commissioner that it would be of the most substantial workmanship and could be utilized for any hall the Municipality might in the future build or lease.

THE Kabul summer race meeting took place on the 10th inst and was highly successful.

THE amount of cash held in the reserve treasury of the Government of India on the 17th May was Rs. 38,31,800-7-8.

THE case of Maitland *vs.* Beresford, which was to have been heard at Meerut on the 22nd of June, has been adjourned until the 8th of July.

LORD NORTHBROOK has appointed Mr. E. G. Jenkinson, late Bengal Civil Service, his private secretary for all business connected with naval matters.

WE learn by papers received from Portugal that Dr. P. Thomas, newly appointed co-adjutor to the Archbishop of Goa, was in Lisbon and ready to start shortly for India.

THE monsoon broke out at Goa at the commencement of this month and continued with regularity for some days. Lately, however, the intervals have been long and the cultivators are crying for more rain.

THE Channel squadron will represent England at the ceremony in the Tagus of removing the remains of Vasco de Gama and Camoens by water from their present place of sepulchre to the mausoleum specially erected to receive them. The ceremony is fixed to take place on October 8th next.

A CORRESPONDENT from the Ghazni Field Force writes:—We are encamped in a lovely valley, the Logar, about 36 miles from Kabul. We catch lots of fish in the river which is crowded morning and evening with anglers. The people about here says they will have another shy at us when the crops are cut, but I am afraid they have got two good lessons near Ghasni and will not be in a hurry to do so.

THE *Kandahar News* states that three Brahuis in the service of the carrying contractor of the Transport, who were tending camels at grass near a village called Kurz, about three miles S. of the city, were set upon by a body of Pathans at dusk on the evening of the 9th inst and murdered. The robbers made off with 50 of the camels. A body of cavalry, accompanied by some of the Wali's sowars, were sent out in pursuit.

THE Government of India, with a view to attracting attention to new markets for Indian wheat, have published in the *Gazette* a paper written by Messrs. Berdolt and Co. on the wheat trade of Antwerp. The conclusion drawn in this paper is that "the continental corn trade is more and more deserving the full attention of grain-shippers in all parts of the world, and that, of all the European continental markets where an extensive and regular business in grain may be done, the most important is incontestably Antwerp."

His many friends, says the *Pioneer*, will be glad to learn that Colonel R. S. Cleland, of the 9th Lancers, who was dangerously wounded while leading his regiment into the fatal charge on the 11th December, is now making rapid strides towards recovery, though it is extremely doubtful that he will ever again be fit for military duty. He has been for some weeks past at Murree under the care of Sir F. and Lady Maude.

THERE seems reason to believe, remarks the *Pioneer*, that an otherwise entirely groundless rumour about Lord Lytton had its origin in some mis-conceptions relating to the note, or minute, whatever it was, that he wrote on the question lately put before the Secretary of State in reference to the Councils of Bombay and Madras. As the Government of India is at present carried on, these papers are of a kind which never see the light; but we have reason to believe that the document referred to was in no way, as supposed, an attack on the Civil Service.

THE Municipality of Dholka in Ahmedabad may well set an example to other municipal bodies in India in point of public spirit. It consists of five Government and ten citizen members. Mr. Crawford, the Second Assistant Collector, who is also the Vice-President of the Municipality, having issued a notice recently to impose taxes on houses, privies and sewers, in spite of the opposition of eight of the unofficial members, they thought the people of the taluka too poor to bear the burden, and on finding their protest unavailing, they have submitted their resignations, and what is more, duly notified that fact in a humble memorial to His Excellency the Governor in Council at Bombay.

SOME of the Collectors of Licence Tax in mofussil towns seem to be drawing pretty freely upon imagination in guessing at people's wealth, if we may credit what is reported from Ahmedabad by a local paper. The editor has received a letter from villages called Kasandra and Vissipur in Taluka Senand in which about five or six writers complain of having been submitted to yearly exactions of from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 in a most unwarrantable manner. If they offer an inspection of their books to the mamlutdar they are told that the tax is imposed upon them as they are supposed to have concealed underground large amounts of money.

THE *Kandahar News* of Friday, the 11th inst., has the following items:—Jottings from Khelat-i-Ghilzai, 8th June:—Ahmed Jan, one of the chiefs who fought against us at Ahmed Kheyl, under Mahomed Aslam, "came in" yesterday morning. Mahomed Ala and several other Maliks from the Khan Kheyl district on the Argandab, against whom, it will be remembered, an expedition was sent from Khelat-i-Ghilzai in March last, also "came in" yesterday and tendered their submission. The health of the troops has slightly improved since fruit has been obtainable in the bazaar, although some gallant members of the garrison have been suffering from over repletion, combined with want of exercise, owing to the prescribed area within the walls of the fort. Our vines, thanks to the trouble which has been bestowed upon them by Surgeon Major Morton, of the 2nd Baluchis, promise shortly to yield a goodly crop of grapes. Dr. Morton has made so many improvements in and around the fort, that the question is whether its name should not be altered to Mortonabad. Mahomed Sedik arrived this morning to pay his respects to the political authorities.

THE thanks of Her Majesty's Government have been conveyed to the French Government for the energetic steps taken by them to cause search and inquiry to be made on the coast of Iceland for any traces of the Atalanta.

DR. KENEALY has by his will left his library, which is said to be one of the richest private libraries in England, and includes many valuable and rare works in classical and Oriental literature, to the British Museum and St. John's College, Dublin.

THE names of Captain Sir George Nares, K.C.B., F.R.S., the recent Arctic voyager; Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., late Governor of Bombay, and Mr. J.K. Laughton, M.A., R.N., of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, are to be proposed, amongst others, as Members of the Council of the Royal Geographical Society for the coming session.

THE *United Service Gazette* is responsible for the following:—*Apropos* of the Harward affair a story is going about that when that misguided young gentleman galloped off at the Ilombe fight a man of his regiment covered him with his rifle. "Shall I shoot him, sergeant?" asked the private of a non-commissioned officer. "No; let him be; he was never much use, and we shan't miss him now."

A CONFERENCE of members of Parliament was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel on June 3rd, Sir Wilfrid Lawson presiding, with reference to the erection of the proposed memorial in Westminster Abbey to the late Prince Louis Napoleon. It was resolved that a question should again be put in the House of Commons on the subject, and in the event of its failing to elicit a satisfactory result, a petition which has been prepared against the proposed monument will be laid before the French people.

IN the discussion on the second reading of the Burials Bill in the House of Lords on June 3, eleven bishops, including the Archbishops of York and Canterbury, and the Bishops of Manchester and London voted with the Government, as did Lord Derby and several Conservative peers. Six bishops voted against the second reading of the bill; and the Bishop of Winchester, who was present, did not vote. Lords Beaconsfield, Salisbury, Cairns, Cranbook, Rowton, and Leamington voted in the minority against the bill.

THE *United Service Gazette* says that although it is reported that Sir Garnet Wolseley will soon proceed to the East to wind up affairs in Afghanistan, it seems doubtful whether he will be appointed Commander-in-Chief this year. Sir F. Haines's time is not up, and, according to private accounts, he has no intention of resigning. The Duke is little likely to apply gentle pressure to an official like Sir F. Haines, so the latter will be in the unpleasant position of a dying man, whose heir and successor has already established himself in the house.

H. M. S. HIMALAYA left Plymouth on May 26th for Malta, Cyprus, and Bombay. Her passengers include ten military and twenty-one naval officers for Bombay, including Captain Fort and officers of the Ruby, eighty five boys with various other ratings for disposal on the East India station. At Bombay she will embark Lord Lytton, family, and suite for England, also the relieved crew of the Ruby, and other naval and military passengers. Amongst the officers coming out in the ship are Lieuts. E. V. Goldsmid and Powell, R.M.L.I., to Bombay.

THE Committee of the Indian Society having decided to institute the custom of an annual dinner in connection with the Society, the first dinner was held at the Holborn Restaurant on Friday, the 14th day of May, when about 50 Indian gentlemen were present. The Committee had resolved to invite any eminent Indian gentlemen who may happen to be in England on this occasion, and invitations had been issued in consequence to Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee, Syud Amir Ali, and Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, who were all able to be present. After dinner Mr. P. N. Bose, who was in the chair, gave the usual loyal toast of "The Queen and all the Royal Family," which was drunk with great enthusiasm. The speeches that followed were long and numerous.

THE *Statesman* publishes a telegram, dated June 19th, from Rangoon, saying that more massacres are reported from Mandalay, several English speaking Burmese having been arrested as spies, and handed over to the executioners. The rebels have burnt a small village near the frontier, and more troops with cannon have been sent against them. The Sillaymyo Governor reached Mandalay in irons, and is awaiting his trial. The Burmese Ambassadors have arrived at Mandalay, where the authorities do not seem to consider the rebellion ended. Orders have been issued to the Governors of the river towns not to summon commanders ashore.

THE *United Service Gazette* observes that it may be taken as a sign of coming events in the shape of war between China and Russia, that the two Chinese naval officers who have been longest attached to the English Navy are recalled to China, namely, Loh Ching Ping, sub-lieutenant of the Monarch, and Lin Yung Sing, sub-lieutenant of the Minotaur. The professional knowledge gained by these officers will no doubt be turned to good account in their own service. The Chinese officers serving temporarily in Prussian regiments, and latterly, during their service, attached to the artillery at Spandau, have already returned to China. Thus the latter fired and fifty pieces of breech-loading heavy ordnance supplied to the Imperial Chinese Government by Messrs. Krupp, of Essen, will not be without artillery officers to fight them.

COLONEL SOBOLEFF, of the Russian Etat Major, whose review of the progress of the Afghan war appears once or twice a week in the *Rooski Invalide*, displays great admiration of General Stewart, which is all the more remarkable since all at once he has savagely criticised the operations of the other commanders. His work on the "Anglo-Afghan Conflict" is a dead set against Sir F. Roberts from beginning to end. He has no respect either for the strategy or the political skill of that general. For Sir Donald Stewart he has, however, quite a different set of adjectives, and in the *Rooski Invalide* he refers to him as "a highly talented officer, who understands that military success does not depend for permanency upon a single move but upon a pre-arranged plan, ably conceived and skilfully worked out."

THE Egyptian correspondent of the *Standard* writes:—Gordon Pacha (until recently the Governor General of the Soudan under the Khedive) accompanied the Marquess of Ripon in the capacity of Private Secretary. It is no secret that the relations between Rias Pacha, the Khedive's Prime Minister, and Gordon Pacha were not of the most amiable nature, the cause for which, I am informed, was that Gordon Pacha had addressed a letter to the Khedive, stating that "England had more friendship towards the Sultan of Zanzibar than towards the Viceroy of Egypt, who was not esteemed by the British Cabinet." The Khedive paid no attention to Gordon Pacha's statement. It is, however, gratifying to find that between Rias Pacha and Gordon Pacha good relations have been re-established, Gordon having, on the eve of his embarkation at Suez for India, written to the Khedive crossing himself for the letter to which I have referred, and asking the Khedive to overlook the offensive expressions he (Gordon Pacha) had used (*les paroles blessantes*).

ON the evening the mail left Mr. Pease, on going into Committee of Supply, was to call attention to the Revenue of India derived from the cultivation of the poppy and the traffic in opium and the duties levied thereon, and to the position of the relations between this country and China in relation to the trade in opium; and was to move: "That this House is of opinion that Her Majesty's Government, while asking admission into China for all exports from Great Britain, India, and British possessions on the terms granted to the most favoured nation, should not, in carrying out existing or negotiating new treaties, insist upon terms facilitating the introduction of opium, which the Government of China is unwilling to grant; and this House is also of opinion that Her Majesty's Government should encourage the Government of India to take steps for their gradual withdrawal from participation in the cultivation of the poppy and manufacture of opium, and dependence on a revenue derived from its cultivation and transit.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—The resignation of Colonel Gordon, if it will be regretted by those anxious souls who saw in him a salutary check upon the supposed religious designs of the Marquis of Ripon, will be viewed as a loss not without compensation by those who studied the scheme he lately promulgated for the reconstruction of the Turkish Empire. In spite of his eminent services in Africa, it is doubtful whether Colonel Gordon's peculiar temperament precisely qualified him for the important post of Secretary to the Viceroy of India. No one better than he could be found to deal with active operations of a certain kind; but the very qualities which assisted him in Egypt are those which are precisely the least desirable in the important post which he has vacated. There the spirit of adventure and ingenious vigour is just what we least need. Of that we have had enough and too much in India, with results that are only too patent in the shape of financial confusion and political embarrassment. The letter in which Colonel Gordon explains his resignation few people will be disposed to criticise.

A TELEGRAM from the *Daily News* special correspondent in Central Asia states that the Persian Government refuses to interfere in the Tekke question, or to accept the proffered allegiance of the Merv Turcomans. In a letter from the same correspondent it is stated that the Turcomans residing on Persian territory have been obliged to come to terms with the Russians respecting the camels required by the latter. It was impossible to do otherwise, the plan of the Russians being to seize the animals wherever found, and then send word to the owners to go to Tchikislar and arrange for the sale or hire. The Turcomans have accordingly sent in 5,000 camels, and promised as many more within a brief space. Everything seems, the correspondent says, in course of being pushed forward with the utmost vigour at the camp, with a view of getting the expedition started at the earliest possible date, so as to avoid the great summer heat and take advantage of the rain pools on the line of march to Chatte. The question of depôts was, however, the great stumbling-block. There is no accumulation of provisions, even at Dusololum, the farthest point at which the Russian troops are stationed, though it is only forty-five versts beyond Chatte, and the correspondent thinks that this year will come to an end without seeing the Russian troops at Asterabad or Merv.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, Col. and Mrs. Austin's Fancy Rifle Shooting, 5-30 p. m.

Apollo Bunder, B. V. Rifles, C Company's farewell dinner to Capt. Kemp, 8 p. m.

Band, 2-11th Regiment, Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, weather permitting.

Temple Bar, Concert, 9 p m.

Billiard Match, Waverley Hotel, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 21st inst:—Wistow Hall (s), from Liverpool; Calcutta (s), Karrachee; Sindia (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Exporter, to Rotterdam; Coconada (s), the Persian Gulf; Loraine (s), Amsterdam.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The S. S. Sirdhana entered the Prince's Dock on Monday last and the following vessels entered the dock yesterday:—S. S. Arago, S. S. Abyssinia, and S. S. Wistow Hall; and the following left yesterday:—S. S. Coconada and S. S. Lorraine.

DAMAGE BY FIRE.—A fire which is said to have occurred at a village near Ahmedabad last week resulted in the loss of property worth Rs. 12,000.

CHEAP MANGOES.—The production of mangoes at Goa has been so abundant this season that some of the best kinds could be had at eight annas per hundred.

THE ACBAR PRESS.—Mr. Nagindas Bhagoobhoy was elected chairman of the Acbar Press for the present year by the directors at a meeting held at the company's office last Saturday.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 19th inst., was 46 feet and 1 tenth. In the corresponding week last year it was 49 feet and 6 tenths. Total rainfall up to date, 4 inches 50 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 16 inches 28 cents.

THE SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER IN THE FORT.—We receive every day complaints about the deficient supply of drinking water to the residents in the Fort. People living on second and third stories of houses say that for the last five days they have not been able to draw a single pint of water from their pipes. We understand that the Municipality are making endeavours to remedy this state of things.

HINDOO ORPHANAGES.—The Superintendent of the Surat Jail having transferred a child, who was hitherto residing there with his convict mother, to the Irish Orphanage, a local paper expresses much fear that the Irish missionaries will bring it up in the Christian faith. It recommends, therefore, that Hindoos should establish orphanages in different zillas in the country.

KEROSINE OIL.—There has been a slight rise in the price of kerosine oil in the Bombay market, which a native paper attributes to demand from Madras. About 9,000 cases are known to have been sold at Rs. 3-6, but the quantity in the market is still very large, and other enormous quantities are already shipped from America, consequently traders are anxious to sell, and, it is guessed, there will be again a large depreciation in the price.

ROBBERY NEAR KHEDA.—A bold robbery is reported from Kheda, in which, though the amount of the property stolen was trifling, the robbers appear to have taken advantage of the absence of the police. Some passengers, who alighted at the Mahmedabad station, were proceeding in bullock gharries to Kheda, when one of the gharries having been left behind the rest, some robbers attacked it on the highway and took away property worth about Rs. 60.

LAST NIGHT'S ECLIPSE.—"Plague and pestilence, depression of trade, small profits and large prices" will, says a native paper, demurely relying upon the conclusions of astrologers, be the result of last evening's eclipse of the moon. But seeing that these are somewhat disheartening tidings to convey to its readers, the paper resorts to the maxim which native astrologers themselves have originated, and which say "bother as we might, how can we dive into the mysteries of Providence?"

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the band of H. M.'s 2-11th Regiment at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

March		
Overture	Preciosa	Weber.
Valses	Officers	Coote.
Selection	Musical tour through Europe	Connell.
Vals-a	Fouvne	Waldteufel.
Galop	Martha	Bilse.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A BREACH OF THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—Cowasjee Manockjee, a wholesale liquor shopkeeper, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of selling one pint bottle of brandy between sunset and sunrise contrary to the second condition of his wholesale licence. He was fined Rs. 35.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the *morgue*, Cammatcepoors, on view of the body of Shewjee Mowjee. Deceased was a hack buggy-driver who, whilst bathing in the sea at the Apollo Bunder, was accidentally drowned. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

ACCIDENTS.—Joaquim Rosario, a day labourer employed on board the S. S. Singapore, on Monday last had one of his legs broken by the accidental fall of a bag of grain out of a sling while he was working in the hold of that vessel. He was removed to the Gocouldass Tejpal Hospital for treatment.—A stevedore's labourer, named Khomessa Nusseeh, employed on board the S. S. Britannia, had his left leg broken on Monday last by a bag of grain falling upon it. He was also removed to the Gocouldass Tejpal Hospital for treatment.—A labourer, named Mahadoo Rowjee, whilst at work at the Prince's Dock on Monday last, was also severely injured by a bag of grain accidentally falling upon him.

A RASH ACT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Ebrahim Cajee Alli, one of the hydraulic cranemen employed at the Prince's Dock, was charged with causing hurt to Caetan Fernandes, Pascole Dias, and Minguel DeSouza by a rash and negligent act, in respect of the above three labourers who were employed on board the S. S. Cohanim, and who while putting on the hatches of that vessel on Saturday last were precipitated into the hold of the vessel. the circumstances of which appeared in our yesterday's issue. The case stands postponed for hearing for a fortnight, pending the recovery of the complainants who are laid up in hospital.

ENGLISH AND PORTUGUESE TRADE MARKS.—The Government of His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves and the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a view to the reciprocal protection of trade marks and trade labels, as well as industrial designs and patterns in the two countries, have agreed as follows:—The subjects of each of the contracting parties shall have, in the dominions and possessions of the other the same rights as belong to native subjects, or as are now granted, or may hereafter be granted, to the subjects of the most favoured nation, in everything relating to property in trade marks and trade labels as well as in industrial designs and patterns. It is understood that any person who desires to obtain the aforesaid protection must fulfil the formalities required by the laws of the respective countries.

APPOINTMENTS AT BARODA.—Sir Madhava Row appears to have contemplated making valuable accessions to the strength of the more important departments in the Baroda administration. A correspondent of a Gujarati paper states that Mr. Madhev G. Ranade, Subordinate Judge at Nasik, will be offered a judicial post with the designation of Boozoor Assistant. But as Mr. Ranade draws Rs. 800 as Subordinate Judge, and as the experience of native States appointments is not a very re-assuring one, it is feared he will insist upon a very substantial salary before he accepts any offer from Baroda. The same writer reports the recent presence at Baroda of Mr. Jamsetjee A. Dalal, to make arrangements regarding an appointment in the Revenue Department, which is stated to have been offered him. The writer draws a very full description of the career of this gentleman, who is now a Professor in the Ahmedabad College, where he is said to be so much wanted that it is feared he will have to sever his connection with Government service entirely if he wishes to take up a position at Baroda.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE.—On Monday night between 8 and 9 o'clock a cart-driver, named Shaik Soobhana Shaik Mumoo, it appears went to the toddy-shop kept by Nusserwanjee Byramjee at Lower Dunoan Street, near the Two Tanks, and called for two pice worth of toddy which was supplied to him, and he then purchased a pice worth of meat from a woman named Ballee, who sells prepared meat to Nusserwanjee's customers in the toddy shop. He ate the meat while seated outside in the door of the shop. Shaik Soobhana asked the woman Ballee to take the bottle away from which Callia, a servant boy in the shop, came up and took away the empty bottle. Soobhana then tried to rise into a standing posture, when he fell on his face. Ballee, woman, got some water and threw it on his face but he did not move, on which the servant boy Callia went up to him and tried to move him. Callia then gave him two slaps on the face with his open hand and two blows on his back. Nusserwanjee, the shopkeeper, then struck him twice with his open hand in order to drive him away from his shop, as he appeared to be under the influence of liquor. Nusserwanjee, after striking Soobhana, blamed the woman Ballee for bringing him into his shop and said that he (Soobhana) was her paramour, and took off one of his shoes and struck her with it, on which she shouted for the police. Police constables Nos. 667 and 1,290 came up. She then pointed out to the policeman that Soobhana, who was lying on the footpath close by the shop, had been beaten by Nusserwanjee and his servant Callia, and complained that Nusserwanjee had also assaulted her. The police took Nusserwanjee and Callia into custody and removed Soobhana in a buggy to the J. J. Hospital, but the man died on the way to the hospital. His body was removed to the *morgue* at Cammatcepoors, where an inquest was held yesterday morning by the Coroner. The evidence of five witnesses was taken, and a *post mortem* examination of the body was made by the Coroner's Surgeon, Dr. Sidney Smith, who was of opinion that the cause of death was heart disease. In the state in which he found the heart of the deceased, a little violence might have accelerated his death a heavy fall might also do so or a fit of anger might have stopped the action of the heart. The jurors upon the evidence adduced, returned the following verdict:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by blows administered to him by Nusserwanjee Byramjee and Callia under such circumstances that the acts of the said Nusserwanjee Byramjee and Callia were culpable homicide not amounting to murder."

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Council held yesterday there were present—Dr. Blaney, chairman; Mr. Douglas, Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik, C. S. I., Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Rahimtoola M. Sayani, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Raghunath N. Khote, and F. C. Gangjee; Dr. Weir, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Walton, Mr. Braham, Mr. McEwen, and Mr. Barrow, the secretary, were also present.

THE MUNICIPAL HALL.

On the application of the Municipal Commissioner, a total sum of Rs. 2,800 was sanctioned for new furniture for the Corporation Hall, consisting of a big table, chairs, presses, a screen, punkhas, and a clock.

EXEMPTION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY FROM TAXATION.

Mr. V. N. Mundlik moved in terms of a notice he had given, that the Corporation be recommended to adopt a memorial to the Viceroy, praying that the Bombay Municipality might be exempted from the operation of the proposal contained in the Government of India Bill No. 8 of 1880 for exempting Government property from municipal taxation. Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik said that the bill would, as far as Bombay was concerned, be highly prejudicial. He asked the clerk to circulate the draft copies of the memorial among the members of the Corporation. But, in the first place, he requested the chairman of the Town Council to study the memorial, and give them the benefit of his ample experience.

The chairman said that he would gladly accept the proposal of the Rao Saheb; and do the needful. If both the Municipality and Government derived mutual benefits, both must, in justice, contribute to that end.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee suggested that in their memorial they should cite the instances of the Calcutta Municipality Consolidation Act and the Madras Municipality Act, which did not exempt any Government buildings, except military, from municipal taxation. It would go to show that the legislature of both those Presidencies asserted and upheld the principle of making Government buildings assessable and that it had been on the statute book for a series of years. Since that was the case Mr. Nowrojee saw no reason why legislation upon the subject should be done away with at one stroke of the pen.

The chairman said that, last the Government of India might take shelter under the proposed bill, if passed, they should ask them the simple question, "Are you liable to pay municipal taxes, or are you not?" He thought that the late pitiful exhibition with respect to finance by the Government of India had much to do with a desire for reduction of expenditure in a very conceivable way, and to increase taxation in every conceivable way. They should fight the Government of India upon the equity of the case, and nothing more.

On the motion of Mr. Mundlik, seconded by Mr. Raghunath Khote, it was resolved that the draft memorial to the Viceroy be referred to the chairman Town Council for revision, and that the memorial be then printed and circulated to the members of the Corporation.

TAX ON LEASEHOLD LANDED PROPERTY.

Mr. Mundlick then moved, in terms of another notice he had given, that the solicitors to the Municipality be requested to draft an additional section for the amended Act empowering the Corporation to tax leasehold landed property apart from houses standing thereon when these two properties are owned by and produce income to two sets of landlords. Mr. Mandlick said the matter had been pending during the last two years. He had gone over the papers, and he had no doubt that, under the Act as it at present stands, some very valuable property escaped taxation. The motion was agreed to unanimously.

THE BUNGALOW AT BHUNDARWADA HILL.

Sanction was asked to the payment from the Bhundarwada Water Works Loan of Rs. 3,224-8 to the Collector of Bombay, being the amount of compensation awarded by him to Mr. W. Richardson for the taking possession of his bungalow at Bhandarwada Hill before the expiration of his lease.

Mr. Raghunath remarked that, when the Rs. 1,10,000 were allotted for the property, the lease must have been taken into consideration by the Collector; and he could not understand the equity of paying this additional sum.

Other members called for papers although admitting that the payment of the amount could not be withheld.

On the motion of the chairman, it was resolved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish the Council with a report on the arrangements that have been made for acquiring the Bhundarwada property, and that the amount of Rs. 3,224-8 be passed.

MR. J. M. CAMPBELL'S SALARY.

Sanction was given to the transfer of Rs. 133-5-4, from savings to the hereafter reported, to meet the amount of salary due to Mr. J. M. Campbell while in charge of the office of Municipal Commissioner for two days in April last at Rs. 2,000 per mensem.

The Council then adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 22.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE WEST.)

THE following among other short causes were heard before his Lordship:—

LALLJEE VEERJEE VS. MUNCHERJEE RUSTOMJEE.

Mr. Vicajee, who, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert, appeared for the plaintiff, asked for a postponement of his case for three months on the ground that the summons had not yet been served on the defendant, because his whereabouts could not be found. The application was granted.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK VS. WISWANATH RAMCHUNDER.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiffs who claimed money due for calls. The defendant, who appeared in person, produced an extract from his schedule in which the claim was admitted. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 1,468 with interest and costs, and with stay of execution against the person of the defendant till the 7th prox.

THE SAME BANK VS. VITHUL NARAYEN.

Mr. Starling, instructed by the same solicitors, appeared for the Bank. Defendant produced an extract from his schedule in which the claim was admitted. A decree was given for the Bank for Rs. 2,300, with interest and costs. Execution stayed against the person of the defendant till the 7th prox.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

BHANJEE GOPAL VS. CURRUMBEY DHUNJEE.

Mr Motabhoy, instructed by Mr. Payne, moved for the plaintiff for a fortnight's postponement on the ground that the summons was despatched by post for service on the defendant who resides at Coimbatore, but had not yet been returned. The application was granted.

(Before Sir CHARLES SARGENT in chambers.)

IN THE MATTER OF THE NEW ALEXANDRA S. AND W. COMPANY.

In March last, a summons was obtained by Messrs. H. R. Cormack, R. R. de Quadros, and Nowrojee Furdoonjee, the official liquidators of the company, calling upon Messrs. Ardasir Byramjee Kapadia and Merwanjee Framjee, the liquidators of the old company, to show cause why the sum of Rs. 3,00,000, set apart to meet the claims of certain dissentient shareholders and creditors of the old company should not be distributed *pro rata* among the creditors of the new company, including the unsatisfied creditors of the old company. Any creditor of either of the companies was at the same time left at liberty to attend on the return of the summons and to be heard against or in support of it, but at his own costs. The summons in question came on for argument to-day, when the Hon'ble Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, appeared in support on behalf of the official liquidators of the new company; and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Rougton, for the liquidators of the old company. No creditor appeared for or against the summons.

His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, made the summons absolute on the lines of the order made by Mr. Justice Bayley in the matter of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company. The order in the present case was that the sum of Rs. 3,00,000 (set apart in the Bank of Bombay to meet the claims of the unsatisfied creditors of the old company) should be distributed *pro rata* among the creditors of the New Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, including the unsatisfied creditors of the old company, the liquidators of the two companies to get their costs of and incidental to the summons out of the assets in the hands of the official liquidators. The question of priority claimed by creditors of the old company has thus been knocked on the head; and a large sum of money

European and Native, would be laid upon the table of the House. In reply, the Marquis of Hartington said :—The orders of the House of Commons were forwarded to India on July 17 last, with a despatch inquiring what expenditure of money was likely to be involved in a compliance with them, and within what period the returns could be made. On January 22, 1880, the portion of the return prepared in the India Office was sent to India with a request that certain columns might be filled up as the information was not to be obtained here, and the paper returned as soon as possible, and Lord Cranbrook again requested to be informed when it was likely that the Indian portion of the returns would be transmitted. No reply has been received to either despatch, but there can be no doubt that the returns will involve much time and labour in all the provinces of India. A further despatch will be sent asking when the information may be expected.

INDIAN REFORMS.

In an article upon "Indian Reforms" the *Saturday Review* says :—On the frontiers of Bengal the mountain tribes have broken the slender thread of allegiance which binds them to our rule, and in the Madras Presidency a band of outlaws have been sufficiently supported by popular sympathy to be able for many months to defy all attempts at coercion. There appears to be no doubt that the outbreak was occasioned by the oppressions of a local magnate insufficiently controlled by superior authority; and this circumstance, together with the prolonged inability of the authorities to restore order, is corroborative of an impression, long current in official circles, that the machinery of the Madras administration is somewhat antiquated and out of gear. Lord Ripon, if he completes the term of his viceroyalty, will probably be called on to consider the question, suggested by Lord Northbrook last summer, whether the quasi-independence of this province and of Bombay is not a source of weakness, delay, and expense, uncompensated by any real advantage. At present the two Governorships are distinguished from the other provincial authorities by higher pay, more costly establishments, and a traditional *role* of insubordination whenever local prejudices conflict with Imperial interests and the requirements of the Supreme Government. There is no real autonomy, for the same policy is necessarily observed from one end of the Empire to another; and all recent reforms—financial or material—tend to increase the interdependence of the several provinces. But there is sufficient freedom from control to enable a refractory or self-willed official to offer successful opposition to a proposed reform, or to evade orders with which it is inconvenient to comply. Lord Northbrook had probably learnt by experience how serious an impediment to efficient government such a state of things may be; if Lord Ripon sees his way to effect an appreciable economy in State outlay, and at the same time to improve the administrative machine at its weakest point, he will have made a valuable contribution to the cause of Indian reform. Another matter of first-rate importance, of which the disposal can scarcely be delayed, is the reorganization of the Indian armies, and the suppression of the Provincial Commanders-in-Chief. The reforms proposed in this direction would, it is announced, admit of economies to the extent of 1½ million sterling, a most welcome relief to the Indian Exchequer, at present burdened with an annual normal outlay for military purposes of over 15 millions. The present Commander-in-Chief in India, and, it is believed, a still higher authority in England, are opposed to the change, but military experts of the more enlightened school have long recommended it. Special considerations apart, it would certainly appear that the maintenance of distinct Commanders-in-Chief for the several branches of what is essentially a single army is one of those anomalous arrangements which tradition may endear and Conservatism defend with plausible apologies, but which cannot fail, like any other form of unskilful organization, to result in waste, disorder, and inefficiency.

THE PROPOSED INDIAN INSTITUTE AT OXFORD.

The ties which have been drawing England and India closer together during the last twenty years have not been solely those originating in political necessities. The identity of the interests of the two countries is becoming more generally recognised. Not only is the class which looks to India as the scene of its career larger now than at any previous time, but there has been a similar and more striking progress among educated natives in their views as to the advantages of an English education. In reference to this subject a proposal for the establishment of an Indian Institute at Oxford has just been submitted to Convocation, and it has received the approval of the Queen, and is supported by every recognised Oriental authority in this country as well as in India. A definite scheme has been drawn up, which sets forth that in addition to sixteen Fellowships, of which four will be paid and twelve honorary, Scholarships are to be founded for proficiency in Arabic, Persian, and the more important of the spoken languages of India, while special prizes are to be offered for essays on Indian subjects. A library and museum, to which already many valuable donations have been made, will form part of the institution. Its rooms will become the common meeting place for all those interested in the East, and a wider knowledge of Indian history will be disseminated at the same time that a greater feeling of sympathy will spring up between the students of the two races. To the probationer for the Civil Service the advantages of having such a place of resort will be incalculable. The relations between England and India have, during the last twenty years, undergone a complete and radical change, and it is idle to shut our eyes to the fact that we have entered upon a course of reform which must, within the lifetime of the next generation, give a largely increased share in the government of India to the natives. It is not in human nature to suppose that the great concessions made within the last few years will satisfy the higher instincts of the Indian nation; and successive Viceroys will be impelled to carry on and develope what is called Indian Reform—the more vigorously perhaps because each one will seek to emulate his predecessor. These considerations enhance the necessity for increasing the means of promoting mutual knowledge between England and India, while they should bring home to us the importance of restraining the desire to indulge in speculative legislation for India or her people. A Central Institute at Oxford, with, in the course of time, affiliated branches thoroughout the country, would be one of the best means for effecting this object.—*Standard.*

THE DEATH OF LIEUT. THURLOW.

In the House of Lords on the 28th May, Lord Waveney asked the Under-Secretary of State for War whether the details of the death of Lieutenant Thurlow of the 51st Regiment had been correctly reported in the public Press, and whether it was proposed to recommend that any special mark of Her Majesty's favour be conferred upon his surviving comrade, Lieutenant Reid, of the same regiment. The noble lord called the attention of the House to the gallant character of the feat of arms that appeared on the record. It appeared that the two young soldiers, who were with the forces in Afghanistan, Lieutenant Thurlow and Lieutenant Reid, of the 51st Regiment, were on the high road about three miles distant from the post to which they were attached, when they were suddenly attacked by a body of hill men, numbering from thirty to forty, and Lieutenant Thurlow was killed, two bullets entering his head. The pony of Lieutenant Reid bolted, but as soon as the officer could master it he returned to the body of his dead comrade, and was again attacked, one bullet tearing away his sleeve and part of his jersey, and finding that nothing more could be done rode back to his post, and arrived in time to bring out a detachment, by which the body of the deceased officer was recovered, and saved from further mutilation.—The Earl of Morley, in reply, said that the facts had been correctly reported. Lieut. Reid had, on the melancholy occasion referred to, behaved admirably, and had displayed that presence of mind which British officers rarely fail to display on an emergency in times of difficulty and danger. The commander-in-chief in India had forwarded to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief in England the details of the occurrence, but although fully recognising the gallant conduct of Lieut. Reid, he did not accompany it by any special recommendation, and therefore His Royal Highness did not think that any particular mark of Royal favour was called for. At the same time he fully recognised the gallant behaviour of Lieut. Reid.

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ENGLAND AND INDIA.

This was the title of a paper read before the East India Association on June 3rd by Mr. Dinshah D. Davar, of Bombay. Sir Arthur Hobhouse, K.C.S.I., Q.C., presided. At the conclusion of his paper, Mr. Davar said :—I believe that the greatest misfortune that could happen to India at the present moment would be the extinction of British rule. That rule has, on the whole, proved very beneficial to the country. If I have devoted the greater portion of my paper to the consideration of some of the abuses which exist, and in finding fault with some of the doings of the Government, it was because I was of opinion that no good purpose could be served by recounting to you all the benefits conferred on India, and enumerating all the advantages India enjoys under England. History keeps a record of all the great things done by England in India. The history of the world contains no parallel instance of a nation called upon to do the great work of civilization and enlightenment which England was called upon to do in India; and probably no nation in the world could have done the work so well and so efficiently. Every Englishman may reflect with satisfaction and pride on the work his countrymen have done and are doing in the far East. When one comes to consider the difficulties they had to encounter, and the obstacles they had to surmount in doing their work he is irresistibly compelled to overlook the few failures and contemplate only the success they have achieved and the good they have done. Whenever the tenure of British rule in India comes to an end—and I hope it will be a long time before it does come to an end—England will leave behind her broad and deep traces of her beneficent rule. I do not know whether Englishmen are proud of their Empire in the East; we are proud of our connection with England, and whenever that connection comes to an end India will be the greatest loser.

THE DISCUSSION IN THE LORDS ON THE APPOINTMENT OF THE MARQUIS OF RIPON.

The *Morning Post*, says that for many reasons it is to be regretted that Lord Oranmore and Browne should have questioned in Parliament the appointment of the Marquis of Ripon to the Viceroyalty of India on the grounds of his religion. It may be that the appointment of a Roman Catholic Viceroy has greated on the feelings of many Protestants, and we may even go so far as to say that under the circumstances the Government might have possibly strained a point in order to select a Protestant as the representative of the Empress of India; but that is a very different thing from challenging Lord Ripon's nomination upon the single ground that he is a Roman Catholic, and of suggesting in no uncertain language that the obligations of his creed would lead him to be false to his Queen and to his country. The debate in the House of Lords will consequently strike most persons as an anachronism, and we will go further, as an inexcusable anachronism. It is quite true that by the Emancipation Act it was provided that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland should be a Protestant, and by a parity of reasoning it may be urged that the Viceroy of India should also be a member of the same faith. By putting aside the difference between the two offices, it is permissible to doubt whether, if the Roman Catholic Emancipation needed re-enactment to-morrow, that and some other exceptions would be retained. The contention of Lord Oranmore and Browne and of those whom he represents is that, in accordance with the very principles which Mr. Gladstone laid down, the Marquis of Ripon must prove an untrustworthy public servant. But this unfortunately proves too much, because, if the reasoning is sound, the Emancipation Act should be repealed. The position of Viceroy of India is one of great dignity and importance, but for the purposes of mischief and wrong-doing it falls far short of large numbers of appointments in the United Kingdom which are daily conferred upon Roman Catholics. If members of this creed are by their faith so incapable of playing the part of honest officials and trustworthy subjects, how has it come to pass that during fifty years they have not by the evil they have wrought demonstrated their unfitness for the exercise of the political rights conferred upon them?

The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks that Lord Northbrook gave the most effective answer to those who object to Lord Ripon's appointment on the ground of his religious opinions. "There is probably no office under the Crown," he said, "in which the occupier has less to do with religious questions of any kind, connected with either the Protestant or the Catholic Church, than the office of Viceroy of India. During the four years that I was Viceroy I can hardly remember a single instance in which a question connected with the ecclesiastical establishments of India came before me." The miserable law having been struck out of Statute-book which placed our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects under disability from serving the Crown, it seems to me that the simple question was whether the noble Marquess was the most fitting man to be sent to India, and not whether he was a Roman Catholic or a Protestant." There can be no doubt that by an odd and awkward coincidence, the growing faith in absolute tolerance is just now being severely tried in several directions at once. The temptations towards the old ways of exclusion are very strong. Lord Granville uttered wholesome truths when he said last night :—"I believe that the real strength of the Protestant religion lies in something very different, and that you will strengthen and confirm it by showing what large and liberal views Protestants do take of the sacred cause of religious freedom."

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The 79th half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on the 4th instant at the offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, Mr. W. Fane de Salis in the chair. The report stated that since the last report was issued the Mirzapore and Malwa had completed their general refit, including new boilers and other improvements. Contracts had been made for similar work for a considerable section of the fleet, and the various vessels would be laid up in turn as they could be temporarily spared from active service. Of the three new steamers which were mentioned in the last report as having been contracted for, the vessel built by Messrs. Denny and Co., and named the Ravenna, had already been despatched on her first voyage to Bombay and China; the Robilla was also on the loading berth, while the third vessel, named the Rosetta, would be delivered to the company at an early date. These three vessels were similarly fitted in all respects, and they would combine great speed with large carrying capacity. A contract had recently been entered into for a steamer of 3600 tons and 550 nominal horse-power, which, being already partly built, would be delivered at an early date. The directors, having invited tenders for the construction of two vessels of nearly 5000 tons and 850 nominal horse-power, had accepted the tender of Messrs. Caird and Co. for the work. The steamers would be the largest and swiftest which the company had yet built, and the directors felt confident that they would greatly add to the company's reputation, more particularly in the passenger trade. With much regret the directors had to report the total loss of the steamship Travancore, on the 8th of March last, on the southern coast of Italy, near Cape Otranto. The vessel went on shore in thick weather, when pursuing her voyage from Alexandria to Brindisi; and at the enquiry which was held before the Wreck Commissioner, the commander and second officer were held to blame for this accident. The Travancore was a vessel of 1900 tons, and commenced to run in 1868. The loss of the Hindostan and Travancore within a very short time of each other, and before any of the new steamers which were then being built could be put into active service, caused very considerable inconvenience to the company, though owing to the measures at once taken to fill up the gaps made on the respective lines on which these vessels were employed, not an hour's interruption occurred in any part of the mail service. The amount of debentures which had still to be paid off was now only 28,500*l.*, and as the bonds fell due, repayment would be made.—The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that this being the half yearly meeting, there was really nothing before it, except the declaration of an interim dividend; but the directors were prepared to afford every information relative to the position of the company. The new mail service under the new contract commenced on the 1st Febuary last, and it was gratifying to be able to report that it had been performed with punctuality and with satisfaction to the Post-office and to the public. Of the three new ships mentioned in the last report as contracted for, the Ravenna had already been despatched on her first voyage to Bombay and China, the Robilla was at her loading berth, and the Rosetta would be delivered to the company at an early date. These new ships would constitute a valuable addition to their fleet. In addition to the ships named, it had been necessary, to meet the requirements of the company, to order three other ships. They would have preferred to have built smaller ships, but large ships were rendered necessary by the requirements of the Australian trade, and the keen competition to which they were subjected. An improvement had been introduced into the new ships, the advantages of which had already been tested, by placing the first-class accommodation in the central part of the vessel instead of aft. The design of the new ships had been a matter of much anxiety, and had taxed the inventive powers not only of the builders but also of the company's construction department owing to the necessity of obtaining a high rate of speed with a small draft of water. This point had had the anxious consideration of the board and executive officers, and he believed that next year they would be able to produce ships which would rank high in the mercantile marine of the country, and at the same time meet all the requirements of the company. The accounts would be laid before the shareholders at the next meeting, but in the interim he might state that he regretted their inability to pay more than 2 per cent. for the half year, as that was not the proper return upon capital invested in an enterprise which was subject to such manifold risks. For the next half year, however, their prospects seemed somewhat brighter, as there was no prospect of a decline in Indian freights, whilst from Australia they might look for better rates, and possibly a new trade in refrigerated meat, for which the Peninsular and Oriental Company would fit their ships so soon as the practicability of the experiment had been tested. Their prospects for the coming half-year were encouraging, and they might expect from the reduction in the price of Australian coal alone a considerable acquisition to their profits and consequently an increased dividend.—Mr. Thornton seconded the motion.—In answer to a shareholder, the chairman stated that the company lose by the loss of the Hindostan and Travancore nearly 100,000*l.*—The report was then adopted, and the dividend, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, having been declared, the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

PERSIA AND HERAT.

Sir C. Dilke, replying to a question put in the House of Commons by Mr. Arnold, with respect to Persia and Herat, said—Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the communications which were exchanged between Her Majesty's late advisers and the Government of Persia. Those communications did not lead to any practical result, and Her Majesty's Government are not disposed to revive them; although they would gladly see some arrangement arrived at which would place the city of Herat and the neighbouring territory under a better and more settled form of government, as the disorders which prevail have always been a source of political anxiety. The communications with the Persian Government have been of a strictly confidential character, and Her Majesty's Government doubt whether any of the papers can be presented to Parliament—at all events at present. They will, however, consult Her Majesty's Minister in Persia on the subject.

THE ISLAND OF CYPRUS.

In the House of Commons on June 1st, Mr. Rylands called attention to the Cyprus Papers, and especially to those portions illustrating the working of the ordinances establishing forced labour, arbitrary exile, and prohibiting the forced sale of land. In a long retrospect of the familiar facts and arguments relating to the acquisition of Cyprus, he traced the history of our administration, contending that the passing of these ordinances was due to a mistaken appreciation of the character of the people. He concluded by moving an address to the Crown, praying for the abolition of these ordinances, and also for a reform of the tribunals and for the establishment as far as possible of elective government in the island. Mr. H. B. Samuelson seconded the motion. Sir C. Dilke, in reply, expressed a general belief that harmony between the governors and governed had greatly increased in Cyprus of late, and paid a compliment to the tact and temper of the present Governor, Sir R. Biddulph. Further improvement, he anticipated, would occur when the administration of the island had been transferred from the Foreign to the Colonial Office. Steps had also been taken by the late Government for the improvement of the administration of justice, which would be followed up and the tithe question would be enquired into. On the whole, he hoped that in retaining the island we should convert it into a bright spot in the East, and a model of efficient administration. After some explanations by Mr. Gladstone to remarks by Mr. A. Balfour concerning the general management of the island, the motion was withdrawn.

M. ROCHEFORT AND THE COMMUNIST DEMONSTRATION.

The *Not d'Ordre* publishes the following letter from M. Rochefort to M. Andrieux, the Prefect of Police :

Geneva, May 27, 1880.

Sir,—My eldest son has come back to me at Geneva, wounded by two sabre cuts, one on the head, the other in the stomach, which he received last Sunday coming from his lodgings on the Place de la Bastille. He is living there to prepare for his degree at college. He was the bearer of no crown. The attempt to assassinate him was made by a policeman, No. 307, fourth brigade, which brigade is precisely the one charged to watch the sons of political convicts, and which has the gift of alarming the imbeciles who rule us. The wretch who struck my son well knew whom he was striking, and it was evidently from vengeance against the father, who escaped from your *agencies*, that you gave orders to put his son to the sword. I do not expect to obtain justice from a Government which allowed your brother-in-law to kill a man with impunity in an unfair duel, the murderer having up to this time succeeded in evading trial. I, however, warn you that I hold you responsible for the murderous assault on my son. And wherever I return to Paris I shall box your ears. The amnesty which you so much dread is inevitable and proximate, I shall then count upon your cheeks the sabre blows which my son received. Hitherto I thought you opposed the amnesty from ferocity and stupidity. I now find that your motives were prudential.

M. Rochefort's letter has caused great astonishment M. Andrieux said in the lobbies there was no truth in, it, and there are certainly inaccuracies. Rochefort's son, known as Ocatave Lucay, a lad of 17, did not live, as the father represented, in the Place de la Bastile, and was not accidentally going from home when assaulted. He lodges far off, in the Rue Monge, near his school, and was at the Bastile deliberately to see what was going on. It is unlikely, moreover, that such a youth should have been habitually dogged by the police. The police version is that when one Etienne, bearing a red crown, was arrested, young Rochefort noisily took his part; that then some one in the crowd drew a sword out of a policeman's scabbard, and the latter, seeing it, struck the flat on the face; that a turbulent person near him, and the sword descended upon his neck and shoulder. An agent in plain clothes called out, "Arrest that fair young man," but he got away. The *Gaulois* remarks as extraordinary that none of the many reporters present noticed the blows alleged to have been received by young Rochefort. This is not accurate, for a little-known print, the *Petit Parisien* said on May 24th that a policeman struck a young man with two blows of his sword. The *Lanterne* now affirms that, besides the blow on the head, which only made a slight bruise, there was a point thrust which penetrated the clothing and entered the flesh, but only slightly. *La France* publishes a scarp of a second letter from M. Rochefort, omitting the violent passages, reaffirming the statement respecting the two wounds of his son, but admitting they were happily slight.

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Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.
MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.
HAT DEPARTMENT.
NEW GOODS, LATEST STYLES, in all the NEW SHAPES, just opened out.
Ten Per Cent. Discount for Cash.

LADIES' Stiff and Soft Felt Hats, in Black, Navy Blue Drab, Dark Green and Brown, a choice assortment, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10-8 each.	
LADIES' New Plush Gainsborough Hats, now so much worn in Blue Drab, Brown and Black, Rs. 8 8 to Rs. 10-8 each.	
LADIES' White Helmets and Drab Felt Sun Hats, from Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 15 each.	
LADIES' Pith Sun Hats and Helmets in all the new shapes, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8-8 each.	
LADIES' Black Silk Riding Hats with Black Lace Falls, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 16 each.	
LITTLE BOYS' Sailor Hats of Several Shapes, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6-8.	
GENTS' Regulation Helmets, Cork on Felt, covered White Doe	20 0
GENTS' White Helmets, Cork on Felt, covered Drill	15 8
GENTS' Drab Felt Helmets	13 8
GENTS' Double Bodied Drab Felt Helmets, with Bulge to form a Puggrie	20 0
GENTS' Double Bodied Drab Felt Sun Hats	18 8
GENTS' White Hunting Hats, Cork on Felt	16 8
GENTS' Drab Felt McLeod Helmets	12 0
GENTS' Black Fawn and Drab, Low Round Crown, Hard Felt..... each	9 8
GENTS' Black and Drab Medium, Low Round and Square Crown, Hard Felt.....	9 8
GENTS' Black and Drab Soft Felt	9 0
GENTS' Black Medium, High Round Crown, Felt on Cork, very light	10 8
GENTS' Black Felt, High Round Crown, to suit gentlemen who do not require a low hat ...	9 8
GENTS' Black Silk Dress Hats, Lincoln and Bennett's, best quality	16 8
GENTS' Drab Dress Hats, Lincoln and Bennett's, best quality	12
GENTS' Seal Skin Caps, with Ear Flaps	
GENTS' Tweed Hats, new shapes	
GENTS' Travelling Hats of every shape, Glengary, &c.	

Ten per Cent. Discount for Cash.
BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
LONDON BANKERS,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID UP CAPITAL.....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Dollars 1,500,000
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed : Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz. :—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal. Interest at 5 per cent. per annum
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per Dos. Quarts.	Per 2 Dos. Pints.
Eugene Officquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Heidsick and Co.'s Dry Monopole	" ..	" 36 8
Jules Camusel's Champagne, very dry.....	" 45 0	" ..
STILL WOOKS.		
FROM G. M. FABERMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	" 17 8	" 20 8
Geisenheimer	" 18 8	" 21 8
Liebfraumilch	" 22 0	" 25 0
Steinwein	" 22 0	" ..
Hochheimer	" 26 12	" ..
Ruedesheimer	" 26 13	" 29 13
Marcobrunner	" 30 8	" 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 8	" ..
*BRANDY.		
Boulestine & Co's	Rs. 19 0	" ..
Muller Frere's Brandy	" 19 0	per doz. qts.
F. Dessandier & Co. * Do.	" 24 0	" ..
Do. ** Do.	" 30 8	" ..
Boulestin ..... ***	" 25 8	" ..
CLARETS.		
FROM H. AND C. HALARRAGUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
Los Canons	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Ladite	" 24 0	" ..
Chateau Leoville	" 30 0	" ..
BEER.	per doz. pts.	
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE.....	Rs. 4 12	Rs. 7 8
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	" 28 8	" 31 8
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whisky	" 24 0	" ..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Bombay, 9th February 1880. Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

TEA ! TEA ! TEA !
I AM SELLING on the Factory in 4 lbs. lead packets.

Orange Pekoe or Orange Pekoe Mixture at Rs.	1	per lb.
Pekoe or Pekoe do. at as.	14	"
Pekoe Souchong or Pekoe Souchong do. at as.	12	"
Bro. Tea or Bro. Tea do. at as.	8	"

Mailed by V. P. P. Post the tea will stand you less than you now pay for an inferior article at the shops. Same tea in chests at reduced rates write for samples and judge for yourself.
MANAGER BERENAG TEA CO.,
Almora, Kumaon.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CHEAP INDIAN RATES.
THIS old established Company by cheap and careful management is enabled safely to charge lower rates of premium than other Indian Insurance Companies. Send for Comparative Statement showing rate of premium charged by other Indian Offices.
After paying all expenses, claims on policies, dividends, and every other charge, a net profit of £18,688.2-8 was realised for the year